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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXIX NO. 112 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 12, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Westminster Abbey Set On Fire

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT DAMAGED BY NAZIS

LONDON'S NIGHT OF BIGGEST 'BLITZ' TERROR

'Luftwaffe' Pays Heavy Price: 33 Planes Shot Down

LONDON, May 11.

THE Houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall (which has played its part in the story of England for nearly 1,000 uears) were both hit and seriously damaged in last night's raid.

"BIG BEN" HIT

Parliament's world-famed clock, the "Big Ben", whose chimes have been heard in all corners of the earth through the B. B. C. was also hit.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON FIRE

High Explosives and incendiaries fell on all of them. Westminster Abbey, opposite, was also set on fire.

COMMONS CHAMBER WRECKED

In the House of Commons the Debating Chamber has been wrecked and it is feared that it can never be used again until it has been rebuilt.

In the House of Lords the Resident Superintendent, it is understood, was killed while assisting fire fighting operations and three others were killed.

Other members of the staff who worked right through the night extinguishing flames and salvaging valuable records and relics, had remarkable escapes when bombs fell.

MEMBERS LOBBY SMASHED

Bombs also smashed the famous members' Lobby which had already been hit in previous raids and had been shored up by elaborate scaffolding.—Reuter.

A NEW RECORD

The previous high record of enemy planes destroyed over Great Britain in a single night was easily surpassed last night when it is authoritatively stated, at least 33 enemy aircraft were destroyed 31 by British fighters and two by anti-aircraft gunfire.

This brings the total raiders brought down from the beginning of this month to 124, assuming that each plane carried a crew of five. This means the Luftwaffe lost over 600 trained men, approximately 160 of them last night.

91 IN 10 DAYS.

Saturday's Air Ministry announcement of another German bomber destroyed by anti-aircraft fire during Thursday night brings the total German aircraft brought down during the first ten nights of May to ninety-one—A new monthly record. Ninety were destroyed at night during the whole of April

"BIG BEN" STILL CHIMES

What some consider the most magnificent roof in the world—that of Westminster Hall with its soaring arches and sweeping beams of oak—has been pierced by bombs and damage has been done to the interior.

The Hall was started by William Rufus in 1097. It is thought to be the largest hall in the world with a roof unsupported by pillars.

"The Big Ben", although hit by a high explosive bomb, is still chiming the hours. Only slight damage was done to part of the masonry just above the clock.

Deanery Destroyed

The Deanery of Westminster Abbey, which is one of the best examples of a mediaeval house in England, has been destroyed The fabric of the Abbey is intact The roof over the low square tower of the centre of the building has fallen in. Most historic parts of the Abbey are quite uninjured including the part where the Royal Tombs are situated. "Most architecturally important parts of the Abbey buildings have survived" said an architect

British Museum On Fire

The British Museum was set alight by a shower of incendiaries which burnt through the roof and set fire to the back of the building. Five watchers on the roof dealt with many incendiaries, but others burnt through before they could be tackled. Fortunately most of the treasurers had been removed to safety and the damage was comparatively light.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 7)

AXIS READY TO GREET AMERICA IN WAR

ROME, May 11.

Continuing the process of preparing Italian public opinion for the entry of the United States into the war, which it apparently regards as inevitable, the Official Italian News Agency quotes the following extracts from the "Popolo di Roma":—

"In Rome and Berlin it is very well-known that the formal entry of the United States into the conflict will not change the situation. If the United States really does declare war it will only clear up the matter, that is to say, put an end to the ambiguous and disloyal policy of the White House towards Europeans and even towards Americans.

"Plans against American intervention have already been drawn up and foreseen by the Axis."—Reuter.

Severe Storms In Bengal Districts

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Reports of severe storms are being received from several districts of the province. Heavy damage was caused in Bogra, where roofs of many houses have been blown off and telegraph posts fallen.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

BALKAN FIGHTING OVER

LONDON, May 11.

Reports state now that serious fighting in the Balkans is over. the Germans are said to be withdrawing their troops from Greece and Yugoslavia and replacing them with Italian troops.—Reuter.

Who Were The Escaped Politicals?

BELLARY, May 11.

Enquiries in connection with the escape of four political prisoners from the Alipuram Jail on the night of Thursday last show that they were convicted under the Defence of India Rules for Communist activities.

Three of them were sentenced to eighteen months' R. I. and one to fifteen months' R. I.—A. P.

Five Youths Arrested

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Mr. Bhupendra Palit and four other young men were arrested from a house in Musalmapara Lane this morning. Police recovered after several hours' search some objectionable literatures.—United Press.

Nazi Spies Active

"Tourists" Penetrate Syria: More To Arrive

LONDON, May 11.

A hundred Nazi "tourists" have arrived in Syria and Lebanon, states a Jerusalem despatch to the Independent French News Agency, which adds it is expected that their number will increase to 500 within the next two weeks.

The former German Vice-Consul at Beirut is directing operations. Through the Italian Armistice Commission, civil and military espionage is rife in the Mandated territories.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CLAIM CAPTURE OF TOWN

TOKYO, May 11.

In their new drive in southern Shansi, the Japanese claim to have captured the town of Shaoyuan, the headquarters of the Chinese Fortieth Army.

Japanese aircraft are heavily bombing Chinese positions along the Lunghai railway. Mienchih west of Loyang, received the main weight of the latest attack in which the Japanese claim hits on military stores and armoured trains. Raiders also attacked Chinese strong points in Chungtiao mountains.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CHINA

Big Japanese Drive Against Chungtiao Mountain

CHUNGKING, May 11

Field despatches from Southern Shansi province reveal heavy fighting on the north bank of the Yellow River, where large Japanese forces have been launching a big drive in several columns on the Chinese forces holding out in the Chungtiao mountains.

Much importance is attached to the outcome of the battle since the Japanese are apparently making a determined attempt to oust the Chinese from the mountains, thereby dominating the north bank of the Yellow River, which would enable the Japanese either to march westward towards Sian, the capital of the Shansi province or push southward across the river to cut the Lunghai railway in the vicinity of Loyang.

It is learned that in addition large Chinese forces have been concentrated within the Chungtiao mountains. Chinese forces have also been stationed on the south bank of the Yellow River to meet any eventuality

BR. AMBASSADOR'S NARROW ESCAPE

CHUNGKING: The British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, and his staff were sheltering in a dugout when several bombs landed directly above them during the Japanese raid on Chungking it is now revealed. All were unhurt.—Reuter

Indian Troops Lead Attack On Amba Alagi

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS CAPTURED

Heavy Air Attack On Italian Fort In Abyssinia

CALM IN IRAQ: R. A. F. ATTACK ON LIBYAN PORTS: PATROL ACTIVITY IN SOLLUM AND TOBRUK

CAIRO, May 11.

BRITISH PATROLS INFLICTED CASUALTIES ON THE ENEMY IN THE TOBRUK AND SOLLUM AREAS AND TOOK A NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

THE SITUATION AT HABBANIYA AND BASRA IS CALM.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN INFLICTED ON THE ITALIANS IN THE AMBA ALAGI REGION IN ABYSSINIA.

THESE FACTS ARE GIVEN IN A "COMMUNIQUE" ISSUED TO-DAY FROM THE BRITISH G. H. Q. IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

The "communique" says:—

"LIBYA: In both the Tobruk and Sollum areas our patrols have again been active. Casualties have been inflicted on the enemy and a number of prisoners taken.

ABYSSINIA: Indian troops advancing from the north have captured two further important points in the Amba Alagi sector taking 150 prisoners.

Meanwhile our column advancing from the south has again made important headway inflicting serious casualties on the Italian defenders.

Further south operations are continuing satisfactorily in every section.

In Eastern Gojjam 80 of the enemy garrison retreating from Debra Marcos were killed and 200 wounded.

In the south after heavy fighting spread over some days, the enemy has been ejected from strongly prepared positions, one of which was 8 miles deep.

A particularly heavy attack was made on the fort of Amba Alagi by a combined force of aircraft of the R.A.F. and a Rhodesian squadron. Many direct hits were obtained. South African aircraft carried out a series of attacks covering practically the whole area where Italian troops are still holding out. Most of the raids were on motor transport and enemy troops.

IRAQ: In the Habbaniya and Basra areas the situation remains calm."

Operation In Libya

Heavy attacks by aircraft of the R. A. F. were made during the night of May 8/9 on Benghazi, Benina and Derna. Four large fires followed by explosions were caused at Derna. The mole was heavily bombed at Benghazi, but at Benina it was not possible to observe the results of the attack. The same night the road east of Tobruk and the road north of Bardia were bombed. Motor transport was destroyed and considerable damage was done to the road service.—Reuter.

LATEST FROM MIDDLE EAST FRONT

CAIRO, May 11.

Continued attacks by the R. A F. on Rebel occupied aerodromes and other military objectives in Iraq and bombings of similar targets in other theatres in the Middle East form the highlights of the R. A. F. Middle East Communique which states:—

CYRENAICA:—Derna aerodrome, upon which considerable number of enemy aircraft were dispersed, was bombed by aircraft of the R. A. F. both during the night of May 9|10 and yesterday. It is believed the damage was considerable. At Jedabaya some large Junkers troop-carrying aircraft were bombed and damaged. Our fighters maintained active patrols and one Messerschmitt 109 was destroyed on Gazala aerodrome as it was beginning to take off. There were a large number of enemy aircraft on the aerodrome. These were machine-gunned by our fighters.

IRAQ:—Our aircraft continued to attack on rebel-occupied aerodromes and other military objectives. Barracks, aerodromes, buildings and the transport park at Mosul had more than twelve direct hits on them. The barracks at Amara, Diwaniya, Nasrya and Qaraghan were all attacked and damaged.

"ABYSSINIA:—Both fighter and bomber aircraft of the South African Air Force continued to support troops in rounding up the remains of the Italian East African army.

From all the operations under review, two aircraft are missing."—Reuter.

DOUBLE REBUFF TO RASHID ALI

CAIRO, May 11.

King Ibn Saud of the Hedjaz has informed the Iraqi Usurper, Rashid Ali, that he is unable to offer any kind of assistance to the anti-British movement in Iraq, according to reports reaching Cairo. He is also said to have refused to give protection to Rashid Ali himself.

IRAN GIVES COLD SHOULDER

Other reports say a personal envoy sent by Rashid Ali to the Iranian Capital, Teheran, is understood to have met with no success. The official Iranian attitude to the events in Iraq is one of complete disapproval.—Reuter.

Sikorski Back In Britain

LONDON, May 11.

It was announced to-night that the Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, returned yesterday to this country from the United States in one of the American bombers, which crossed the Atlantic.—Reuter.

Nazi Supply Ship Captured

Raider Which Was In Indian Ocean And Had Taken Norwegian Tanker

LONDON, May 11.

A German Merchant vessel acting as a supply-ship for a raider and Norwegian tanker captured by the raider, were intercepted by Australian and Newzealand cruisers in the Indian ocean, states an Admiralty communique. Eighteen German officers and 47 ratings were captured.

AUSTRALIAN CRUISER DOES IT

A German merchant vessel which has been acting as supply-ship for a raider and a Norwegian tanker captured by the raider, have been intercepted in the Indian Ocean by the Australian cruiser "Canberra" and the New Zealand cruiser "Leander", an Admiralty Communique States. The German ship was the "Coburg" and the Norwegian, the "Ketty Brogriv", both of about 7,000 tons.

A number of Norwegians and Chinese were rescued and seventeen German Officers and 47 ratings captured.—Reuter.

Br. Women In Factories

LONDON, May 11

The women of Britain are playing a more and more important part in the country's war effort and new methods are continually being evolved to make use of their services in factories. Skilled work, which in the last war was beyond the capacity of women workers, is now being carried out by tens of thousands of girls with only a few months' experience in factories. In some armament factories, as many as 80 out of 100 workers are girls.

It will be recalled that Mr. Menzies, the Australian Premier, while leaving Britain, stated that what struck him most was the splendid part being played by the women of Britain, whom he described as "the real heroines of the war".—Reuter.

HOPE FOR NATIONS IN BONDAGE

LONDON, May 11.

In a broadcast message to-day from London, the Archbishop of Canterbury said:

"Our first war aim must be the destruction of the powerful evil force of Germany and the liberation of the nations held in bondage."—Reuter.

U. S. GUARD FOR RED SEA ROUTE

Naval Squadron Posted In Indian Ocean

NEW YORK, May 11.

A United States Naval Squadron is now stationed in the Indian Ocean according to the noted columnists Drew Pearson and Robert Allien in the "New York Daily Mirror".

Its purpose, they add, is to guard the Red Sea route, prevent German-Japanese shipping cooperating should the Nazis succeed in taking the Suez and to relieve the British navy of additional duties.—Reuter.

Practical Importance Of Arctic Expedition To Soviet Navigation

LONDON, May 11.

The Soviet pilot Cherevichny arrived in Moscow to-day on his return from an Arctic expedition, states the Moscow radio.

Cherevichny landed at the airport shortly afternoon.

Results Of Expedition

Some results of the expedition, which numbered ten persons and left Moscow in February, are given in a Moscow despatch to the Vichy news agency. With Wrangel Island as base they carried out observations in the eastern section of the Arctic circle which established 'inter alia' that the average depth of this part of the Arctic Ocean was about one and two-third miles. The expedition also found that the waters of the Pacific do not penetrate to the Arctic Ocean but warm currents of the Atlantic do.

In what was known as the inaccessible Polar zone the Mission found not the least trace of land. The Mission's findings have practical importance for Russia, whose Government is considering the establishing of regular navigation between Murmansk and other European ports of the U. S. S. R. and Pacific ports.—Reuter.

Br. Homeguard Training

LONDON, May 11.

Britain's Homeguard, which is the second line of defence against invasion stands ready after a year of hard training. It celebrates its first anniversary of its foundation next Wednesday, when it mounts guard at Buckingham palace and St. James's Palace, where before the war, redcoated sentries of brigade guards were mounted The guard was originally formed as "Local Defence Volunteers".—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS.

Ladies, Gentlemen, any nationality or community, desiring introductions for friendship, companionship, matrimony, partnership, occupation, hobbies, correspondence, exchange views, stamps, snaps, write to The Mutual Social Circle, enclosing stamped and self-addressed envelope for reply. Post Box 87, Bombay. Promoter of Social Contacts Madame Sorel. (14546)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Resident Medical Officer M.B.B.S., passed with experience of surgery for the L. W. Ashaktashram Sheth Narandas Manordas Sonawalla Hospital, Surat. Apply stating terms, qualifications, experience, caste, age, etc., with testimonials to the President, Lady Willingdon Ashaktashram, Rampura, Surat, before 20-5-1941. (4937)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

M.T.B. College, Surat—Applications, stating age, qualification experience and minimum salary expected, for the posts of Lecturers in (1) Sanskrit, (2) French and (3) Biology should reach the Principal before 1st June. Applicants should have Master's degree with at least Second Class. The appointments will be up to 31st March 1942 in the first instance. (4955)

Wanted: For the J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad B.A., B.T.s and B.A. S.T.Cs. to teach English Gujarati and Persian to the highest classes. Applications with full particulars to be sent to the Head Master before 20th May. (14523)

Wanted:—(1) two Gujarati B. A., B. T., to teach Mathematics, Science, Geography and Gujarati-ladies preferred; two part time trained Gujarati teachers to supervise lessons in all subjects (3) Three experienced and qualified Gujarati knowing teachers to teach English and (4) Gujarati II Year trained lady teachers for primary school. Ladies preferred all posts. Apply with full particulars to Hon. Secretary Vanita Vishram Training College, Bombay 4, before 25th May, 1941. (14542)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held in the CONFERENCE HALL, ELECTRIC HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of May, 1941, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of receiving a Statement from the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company relating to the offer made by The Government Telephones Board Limited under Section 153B of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. R. IYER,
Joint Secretary.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1941.

Note:—As it is not necessary to pass any resolution at the above Meeting, the Meeting is not called in terms of the Company's Articles of Association. 5007

G. I. P. RAILWAY

Increase In Wharfage Charges

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that, with effect from 15th May, 1941, and until further notice, the rate of wharfage charged at Wadi Bunder, Byculla and Dadar Goods Depots will be increased to ONE ANNA per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day, instead of half anna as charged at present. (4992)

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURchase, Indian Stores Department, Bombay, invited tenders for the supply of rope steel wire 2 inches circumference to the Naval Store Officer, H.M.I.N. Dockyard, Bombay.

Tender form No. MP/BH. 5242 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2/- (not refundable). Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on 22-5-41. 5006.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Non-Resident House-Surgeon Bachuali Eye Hospital, Parel. Pay Rs. 25. Apply Dr. M. K. Sathe, Honorary Secretary before 22nd May. (14533)

Applications are invited for the post of a House Physician for P. G. Singhanee Hindu Hospital, Grant Road, Bombay, from Registered Medical Graduates with experience before 25th May, 1941. Apply to the Director. (14540)

Wanted Girls for Carnival Stalls at Ujjain. See personally between 11 to 1 p. m. M. B. Norman c/o Nichhabhai Ramji Master 339 Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay. (14541)

Wanted immediately nationalist minded and influential ladies and gentlemen as organisers for Bombay by Insurance Co. highly esteemed in the Congress ranks lucrative terms. Apply Box 14544, "Bombay Chronicle."

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Astrology taught by Post in 8 weeks, for details 3as. stamps Principal, Indian School of Astrology, P. B. No. 309, Madras. 14514

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Scientific Sex Determination and Sex Control. Graduate with thorough knowledge open to engagement in advisory capacity. Apply Box No. 14548, Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of M. S. Section and machine steel to the Railway Store Keeper, Colombo, Ceylon.

Tender form No. MP/BH. 5256 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2/- per set (not refundable). Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on the 21st May, 1941. (4939)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, in connection with its conversion into a Technical School from June, 1941.

The last date for submission of applications is 31st May, 1941. All applications should be addressed to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.

(1) One Technical Draughtsman in the grade of Rs. 70—3—130 p.m. Candidates should possess a degree or a diploma of a recognised university or technical institute in Mechanical Engineering and have teaching experience of at least 3 years in a recognised technical institution.

(2) One Instructor in Carpentry in the grade of Rs. 60—3—75 p.m. Candidates should hold a certificate in Carpentry "A" Course of the Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Training, Bombay, or its equivalent and possess extensive practice in Carpentry work and be able to supervise and instruct pupils in woodwork technology and practice.

The candidates must not be over 30 years of age. The selected candidates will have to join immediately.

The candidates will have to come to Bombay at their own expense for interview.

D. C. GUPTA,
Director of Industries.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 791 of 1940

SUJANSINGH AJITSINGH MOHTA . . Plaintiff.
Vs.
F. X. DE'SOUZA of Bangalore Cantonment .. Defendant.
GEORGE VI, Etc.,

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted the above Suit against the Defendant under rule 2 of Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for a decree for Rs. 13,904-1-9 for the amount due by the Defendant to the Plaintiff for diverse forward transactions in cotton, Linseed, wheat, gold and silver effected by the Plaintiff for the Defendant as the Defendant's Pakka adatia and interest on Rs. 13,728-6-9 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 24th April, 1940, till judgment. You are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you, within ten days from the service hereof, in default whereof the Plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 13,904-1-9 and interest on Rs. 13,728-6-9 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from 24th day of April, 1940, till judgment and costs of the suit together with such interest, as the Court may order.

If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the Plaintiff will serve a Summons for Judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit

Leave to defend may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by affidavit that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the suit.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 6th day of May, 1940.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Sealed. (Sd.) TAHIR ALI.
The 6th day of May, 1940.
Messrs. BENJAMIN CHHATRAPATI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(4982)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MEDICAL OFFICER, VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC at Bellasis Road. Applicants must possess a medical Degree registrable under the Bombay Medical Act VI of 1912 and in addition should possess a post graduate degree or diploma in general medicine from an Indian or British University or one of the Royal Colleges. Experience in the Venereal Diseases will be considered an additional qualification.

The pay of the post is Rs. 400—20—600 per month without the right of private practice. The selected candidate will be appointed on one year's probation in the first instance and will be confirmed thereafter on approved service. He will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal Leave Regulations and Municipal Provident Fund.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience especially in Venereal Diseases and accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should reach the undersigned not later than Monday, the 23rd June, 1941.

Persons in Municipal service are eligible to apply.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the applicant.

R. K. MHATRE,
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay,
9th May, 1941.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

Under instructions from the Dy Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1941, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Rooms, the following properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

1. La Concorde Insurance Co., Ltd., Book stands, racks, teak wood counter with 5 drawers, big wooden file racks, chairs, etc.

2. Siemens (India) Ltd. Big show case with sliding doors, wooden stands, 2 handcarts, etc.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver in suit No. 1390 of 1938 (Y. S. C. Chaudhari V/S Manoramabai) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, 16th May, 1941, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Rooms the undermentioned.

Cupboards, tables, chairs, stands, other miscellaneous articles and one Godrej "C" quality safe on stand, etc.

Under instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th May, 1941, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises of Gorio Ltd., (above Singer Sewing Co.) General Assurance Building, Hornby Road the following properties vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

1. Property of E. Doehler Gold wrist and pocket watches, Mappin's gold cigarette case and match box, and miscellaneous jewellery.

2. Property of Siemens (India) Ltd. Writing tables, chairs, racks, show case, safe, Minimax Fire Extinguishers, electric fan, etc.

On view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY 15th May 1941. at 2 P. M. (S.T.) at the above place unclaimed goods including bags of Rice, Wheat, Bajree, Jawari, Moog, Orid, Gram, Chuni, Hirda, Bhusa, Dall, Linseed, Cottonseed, B. Nuts, G. N. Seeds, Chavli, Glue, Soap stones, Gum crude, Iron safe, Glass jars, Chimneys, Toys, Coir ropes, Chalk, Barley, Caps, Mineral water medicine, Kegs of pheny Brooms, Tilli, Dhana, Earth, Sugar, Cotton, C. Drug, Bundles of Gunnies, M. R. Tyres, Slates, Iron bars, H. H. Effects, P. Luggage, Baskets of G. Bangles, Glassware, Tins of Oil, Ghee, Muramba, Empty Tins, E. I. Drums, E. I. Casks, E. I. Barrels, E. W. Casks, Iron hoops, Rope and Tarpaulin pieces, Cases of Shoes, Champals, Soaps, Tea, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Iron Machinery, Brassware, Batteries, Electrical goods, Cycle goods, Oilman stores, Toor, B. Nuts, 30 Bales Cotton Mill sweepings ex Dholpur to Wadi Bunder etc., etc.

Terms—50 per cent deposit or full amount and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 24-5-1941.

BENNETT & CO.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT DIRECTOR at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, from candidates between 35 and 45 years of age possessing experience in an administrative post in a Government Civil Department and in control of subordinate staff; knowledge and experience of rules and regulations of Government relating to service questions, accounts, etc., essential. The post is open both to medical and non-medical candidates but preference will be given to candidates who have medical qualifications and experience in medical administration.

PAY.—(A) FOR CIVIL AND MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE:—
(a) Pay of grade in Provincial or Military service (as Assistant Surgeon).
(b) Special pay at Rs. 150/- p. m.
(c) Free quarters if available or a house allowance in lieu.

(B) FOR OTHERS WHETHER IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE OR NOT:—
(i) Pay Rs. 450-75/2-750
(ii) Free quarters if available or a house allowance in lieu.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service and the prescribed form of application, are obtainable from the Secretary, Recruitment and Appointments Board c/o the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. The last date for the receipt of completed application forms is the 15th June, 1941. (4980)

QUALITY HOUSE
FOR
Bangalore Woollen Carpets
M. VETALIAH
No. 6, Sourashrapet
BANGALORE CITY
Orders Executed in any designs
Sizes: From 2' x 3' to 12' x 15'.
RATES COMPETATIVE
Enquiries Solicited.

EXCELSIOR
DAILY: 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE RHYTHMIC SPECTACULAR NEW STAGE SHOW SENSATION!
Donovan Andree's Celebrated
RED TAIL
RED TAIL
MINSTRELS
MINSTRELS
AND
South Sea Serenaders
South Sea Serenaders
South Sea Serenaders
A SNAPPY, SWINGY SHOW WITH A TALENTED COMPANY OF 25 SINGERS, DANCERS & MUSICIANS.
PRICES: RS. 4/8, 3/6, 2/4, 1/2 & GALLERY AS. 9.

To-day Zenana Show at 1 p.m.
Ranjit's Hilarious Hit
UMMEED
Held over for 6th week
Directed by: Manibhai Vyas
Daily at 3-30 & 6 P.M.
OPERA HOUSE

CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, May 7.

The public is to be given an opportunity to express opinion on the control of immigration and registration of non-Ceylonese Bills which are now before the Standing Committee of the State Council.

The Committee met this morning to consider the Bills, but after a few minutes the sitting was postponed until Friday, May 16 in order to give members an opportunity to submit amondments to the Bills, and also in order to inform the public by a notice in the press that if they wished to make any oral representations they can communicate with the Chairman of the Committee.

The second reading of both the Bills was passed at the last session of the State Council.—A. P.

BOOSA CAMP FOR 6,000 PRISONERS

COLOMBO, (By Mail).

The internment camp at Boosa for war prisoners, which can accommodate about 6,000 prisoners, is now ready for occupation and is being taken charge of by the military auhorities.

The camp consists of 30 dormitories, 18 dining huts, a hospital with five wards and officers quarters.—A.P.

U. P. Local Board Elections Postponed

NAINITAL, May 11.

The 'United Press' is officially informed that the general elections to the District and Municipal Board to be held in December have been postponed by another year by the Governor of the United Provinces owing to abnormal circumstances and conditions arising out of the war.

This is the third time that the Board got extension.—United Press.

Drive For Scraps For War Purposes

KARACHI, May 11.

A drive for scraps for war purposes was launched by the District Magistrate of Karachi, Mr. Trotman, yesterday when appeals were issued to the public to collect scraps.

A Propaganda Committee was appointed for the purpose with Mr. Bocaro, Municipal Councillor as Chairman.—A.P.

War Technicians' Training In S. India

OOTACAMUND, May 11.

It is understood arrangements have been made by the National Service Tribunal, Madras for training war technicians in 25 institutions in this Presidency, and the States of Mysore and Travancore. Over 1,300 candidates are already undergoing training in these institutions More are being selected and it is expected before the end of June the number of trainees in various factories in South India will exceed 2,500.—A.P.

JAIPUR VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE

(Through the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, Head Office).

JAIPUR, May 10.

Under the auspices of the Jaipur City Praja Mandal Volunteer Corps a Conference of the Volunteers of the State is being organised. It will be held on the 7th and 8th June. An Exhibition of articles and handicrafts prepared by the volunteers themselves will be held on the same occasion. To carry on necessary preparations for the Conference, a Committee of 15 members has been formed with Sjt. Hans D. Rae as Chairman and Sjt. Sachchidanand as the Secretary.

HYDERABAD MUDIRAJ CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

The All Hyderabad Mudiraj Conference will be held on 26, 27 and 28 May in Hyderabad City and not on 14, 15 and 16 as previously announced. The Conference will be presided over by Mr. K. Krishnaswamy Mudiraj.

BLINDED AMONG FIGHTING FORCES

Work Of St. Dunstan's In England

DARJEELING, May 11.

Some of the activities of St. Dunstan's are detailed in reports reaching here from overseas.

According to these reports, the Government has entrusted St. Dunstan's with the medical and surgical treatment of serious eye casualties amongst the fighting forces, the Home Defence and Auxiliary Service, the men of the Mercantile Marine and Fishing Fleets and also of civilians, who may suffer serious eye injury from enemy action. At St. Dunstan's, casualties receive the most expert treatment available and every effort is made for the restoration of their vision. In cases where that cannot be achieved, early rehabilitation is afforded to all.

FIGHTING BLINDNESS

Newly blinded men are nursed back to health and taught the first lessons in conquering blindness at temporary hospitals.

Up to the present time the training of the new war blinded is still in the preliminary stages. They are learning to look after themselves, to read and type, to work at the simpler handicrafts, to get about alone.

With the advent of newly blinded men to St. Dunstan's, an Employment Research Advisory Committee has been formed to consider new avenues of work for which war-blinded men might suitably be trained. This Committee is doing useful research work and through its influence the co-operation of many industrial and commercial concerns has been obtained.—A. P.

Water Supply In Kolhapur Villages

KOLHAPUR, May 10.

A deputation of peasants from the village of Kumbhoj waited on Rao Bahadur D. M. Bhosle, Deputy Prime Minister, Kolhapur with the request that the Durbar should immediately make necessary arrangements for adequate water supply in the village.

The Deputy Prime Minister gave them a patient hearing and promised to consider their demand sympathetically.

Accordingly work for water supply at Kumbhoj has already commenced.—United Press.

Facilities For Karachi Municipal Workers

KARACHI, May 11.

Labour quarters for working classes estimated to cost over a lakh of rupees in the first instance and war allowances to the aggregate value of Rs. 50,000 for the municipal labour employees are some of the proposals contained in a resolution tabled by Mr. Narandas Anand Becher, M.L.A., to be discussed by the Karachi Municipal Corporation shortly.

Other proposals include provision of uniforms for poor children estimated to cost Rs. 15,000 of which Rs. 6,000 is to be earmarked to Muslim boys and Harijans.—A. P.

"Locate Automobile Industry In Madras"

MADRAS, May 11.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin, has sent a telegram to the Hon. The Commerce Member to the Government of India, requesting the Government of India to locate the proposed automobile industry in the Madras Presidency.

They have also requested to allow the Government of Madras to take a share in the aircraft factory recently established in Bangalore.—A. P.

Police Powers For Civic Guards

KARACHI, May 11.

Over 500 civic guards in the city are now fully equipped and some of them have been empowered by the authorities to arrest persons offending the Law. The guards assists the police force in their usual duties.

His Excellency the Governor will inspect the guards on May 18.

A proposal for establishing motorised civic guards units in Karachi is being considered by the Sind Government.—A. P.

Gram Sevak Vidyalaya

NAGPUR, May 11.

The next session of the Gram Sevak Vidyalaya at Maganwadi maintained by the All-India Village Industries Association, Wardha for training of pupils in paper-making and oil-pressing industries, will commence on July 1.

The C. P. and Berar Government will give a grant-in-aid to the school of a fixed amount per pupil for 10 students for the combined courses of training which will last for 10 months.—United Press.

MADRAS,—The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's War Fund upto the close of business on Saturday afternoon amounted to Rs. 1,09,62,940-2-2.

NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDWARD SMALL presents
THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK
LOUIS HAYWARD starring JOAN BENNETT
From WEDNESDAY
"TOPPER TAKES A TRIP"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, MAY 12.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Hira Bai Barodkar. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Nisar Ahmed. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 G. J. Watve. 9-15 A I R Trio: Samant. 9-25 A. R Oza. 12-30 p.m. Prabhu ke Jujari. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Instrumental selection. 1-10 Gujarati Songs. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 K. R. Soman: Vocal music. 5-15 A. R. Oza. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 R. Ramnathkar. 5-55 Kharadkar: Violin solo. 6 News in English. 6-10 Tufail Ali. 6-25 A. R. Oza. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani (Marathi) For children. 7 Tamaro Radio Set: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Hindustani Duets. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 G. J. Watve. 7-45 Hamid Husain: Hamidi. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of Moment: Talk relayed from the B B C. 8-45 Ratnikant and Yellapurkar. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Hira Bai Barodkar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Hori. 8-15 E. R. Ali: Clarionet solo with Tambora and Tabla. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Khayal Deskar: Paradkar. 8-55 Inayat Khan, Bhairavin on Sitar. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Indira Bai Wadkar. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 G. J. Watve. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 K. R. Soman: Vocal music. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Bhajan by A I R Chorus Party. 8-5 Sindhi Kafi by Ghulam Rasool. 8-15 Kannada Song by an A I R artist. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-15 Hira Bai Barodkar: Thumri. 9-30 Harry Potter: Entertainer. 9-40 Mehra Madon: Pianoforte. 9-50 Ruth Saolman and Her Trio: Dance music. 10-35 The Modernairs.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

6 p.m. The String Trio: Dhani. 5-5 R. R. Chowdhury. 5-25 Mohammad Husain of Jaipur. 5-40 Zohra Bai of Shahdara. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Usman Khan. 6-30 Allo Bai. 6-45 Sham ke Rag. 7 Prabhu ke Charnon Men. 7-15 On the Bookshelf: Review of Hindi books. 7-30 Zohra Bai. 7-45 Mohammad Husain. 8 Books I have been reading: Review. 8-15 For Villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Lakshman Prasad. 10-5 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-15 Zohra Bai. 10-25 Usman Khan. 10-35 Mohammad Husain. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

6 p.m. Menaka Bannerjee. 6-15 Profulla Kumar Das. 6-35 Milly Chowdhuri. 6-45 News in Bengali. 6-50 Milly Chowdhury. 6 News in English. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 6-55 Musical interlude. 7 Replies to Listeners' letters. 7-20 Kajjan Bai (Jahanara Begam). 7-50 Duet Bhajan. 8 The Rider: Playlet. 8-20 Pankaj Kumar Mullick. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Millicent Owers (Contralto). 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The Frangopoulo and His Blue Harmony Boys.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. For children (Tamil). 4-30 Reginald Foort: Cinema Organ. 4-40 Symphony Orchestra. 4-50 Joe Loss and His Orchestra. 5 Dwaram Narasinga Rao: Violin. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6 News in English. 6-5 Kumari Vasanta. 6-30 Kurathi Pattu. 6-40 He Returned a Lakh: Play in Malayalam. 7 Kala Tarasu. 3: Feature. 7-15 Commercial news. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 Dwaram Narsinga Rao: Violin. 8-30 Kumari Vasanta. 9 Sports Review. 9-10 Interlude. 9-15 Local news and announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Topical Talk relayed from the B B C. 10 A I R artist.

B. B. C. Programme

3-50 a.m. to 10-5, 25-53m. and 31.32 m.

4-25 p.m. to 6-30, 16.84m. and to 10. 19.82m., 8-30 to 10, 25.58m.

16.25 London Calling, 16.30 News, 16.45 Questions of Hour, 17.00 Ambrose Orchestra, 17.40 Service, 17.45 Variety: Hi Gang, 18.30 News By Major Murray, 18.45 Variety-Starlight, 19.00 Robinson in Wartime London, 19.15 Australian Gramophone Feature, 19.45 London Calling, 19.30 News From Home: Howard Marshall, 19.45 Stones Cry Out: No. 2: Guildhall 20.00 Feature: Voice of London, 20.30 Talk: Matters of Moment, 20.45 William Walton Music, 21.00 Scottish Omnibus: Including Newsreel Songs and Play, 21.30 News, 21.45 Questions of Hour.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18-10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-30	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-25	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	13-10

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Active Trade And Speculative Buying In N. Y. Cotton Futures

RENEWED STRENGTH OF DRY GOODS MARKET

New High Levels For The Season

Bombay, May 10

The New York cotton market advanced to new high level for the season on active trade covering and mill and speculative buying absorbing heavy spot house hedging partly against Brazilian and scattered profit-taking.

Cotton buying was stimulated by the C C. C. request for additional thousand million dollars to meet increased parity loan costs and renewed strength of other markets.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady at a rise of of 4 points at 12.14 for July delivery and after early hesitancy prices advanced to new high levels with July 12.38, 28 points up. Opening price was the lowest of the day. At the close there was spot house hedge selling and prices declined by few points. July closed 25 points up at 12.35 cents per lb. Spot cotton price was 26 points up at 12.59 cents per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was very strong and there was active demand by trade and mills. The market closed finally at a rise of 21 points at 12.43 for July. Spot cotton price was 21 points up at 12.18 cents per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends,

New York: Market advanced on active trade and speculative buying.

New York July highest (3 p.m.)	12.38+28
New York July lowest (10 a.m.)	12.14+04

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 10.

May	12.39
July	12.42
October	12.56
Middling Spot	12.63

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 10.

May	12.49
July	12.53
October	12.66
Middling Spot	12.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 10.

Bales

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 1,000

Day's exports to Great Britain nil

Day's exports to the Continent nil

Day's exports to China and Japan nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 10.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.02-1/2/4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

Government Of India's Industrial Policy

Criticism Of Commerce Member's Observations

"A plea for industrialisation is not a plea for the stopping of all imports and achieving what the Commerce Member has characterised as 'a one way traffic in trade and commerce,'" observes the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in the course of a comprehensive memorandum submitted to the Government of India, Department of Commerce. It will be recalled that in March last during the general discussion on the Finance Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly, the Commerce Member, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, made a survey of India's industrial position and dealt in detail with the present problems of commerce and industry and postwar economic reconstruction. In the speech, the Commerce Member had made certain general observations against the demand for rapid industrialisation.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber in the course of their reply to the Commerce Member's arguments observe that they do not visualise further industrialisation to lead to the cessation or checking up of the country's import trade, although it might result in an appreciable change in its character and composition. The very process of industrialisation is bound to release the large potential purchasing power of the people and also increase production, both industrial and agricuitural, thus giving a fillip to the import and export trade. This is borne out by the fact that although since the last European war a generation ago, India has developed some important industries like textiles, iron and steel, cement, sugar and paper, the import trade of the country has not only not diminished but has continued at the same level inspite of industrial advance. The Committee give figures to show that the average annual value of imports into India during both the periods 1911 to 1915 and 1935 to 1940 was Rs. 150 crores. Moreover, apart from merchandise, there are the large imports in the shape of services, past and present, and the imports of treasure which should be taken into account.

As regards the export trade, the Committee observe that the main items of India's exports consist of 'industrial' or commercial crops and not of sonsumption crops like rice, wheat and other food crops which may be of use to "the starving millions of Europe when peace is declared," as envisaged by the Commerce Member. The Committee feel that India need not be anxious to solicit an export trade at the price of an unnecessary and unwanted and even harmful import trade. Many of India's exportable commodities are of monopoly or semi-monopoly character and hence must find a place in the world market.

"BALANCED ADJUSTMENT."

As regards the Commerce Member's argument about balanced adjustment between agriculture and industry, the Committee point out that it is precisely on this ground that the Indian commercial community and the Indian public have been laying stress upon the necessity of a more rapid advance in industrialisation. The undesirability of the dependence of Indian agriculturist on outside markets to the present extent has been clearly brought out as a result of the war. The Committee point out that leaving aside for the time being the question whether economic self-sufficiency to a large extent is not an ideal worth pursuing, the question of industrialisation is a matter of immediate importance in order to apply a much-needed corrective to the present lopsided nature of India's economy. Diversification of economic pursuits and alternative means of employment tend to act as safeguards for the agriculturist and there cannot be a properly balanced adjustment between agriculture and industry without such development.

As regards the argument about 'industrial expansion' resulting in burden upon the consumer, the Committee refer to the great saving made by the country by the cessation or diminution of foreign imports, increased employment both to killed and unskilled workers, increased returns to transport services, development of subsidiary trades and industries and general rise in the standard of living as substantial and lasting economic gains for the country. They point out that it is misleading to calculate the burden on the consumer simply by multiplying the import duty levied on the protected article with the quantity of goods produced within the country as a result of the grant of protection. It is also not correct to presume that if protection had not been granted to a particular industry, the consumer would have obtained the goods in question from foreign countries at a lower price. On the contrary, it is obvious that the establishment of indigenous industries tends to bring down prices as has been the case in respect of cotton textiles, sugar, etc. The Committee compare the conditions during the last European war and the present one to show how the development of indigenous industries during the last generation has not only indirectly helped Britain by relieving considerable shipping tonnage which India would otherwise have required for the carriage of essential requirements from abroad but has also enabled her to make substantial contribution towards the equipment of the armies operating in the various theatres of war. "An industrially backward India would surely be a drag on the Empire rather than an asset," observe the Committee.

FORMING OF RESERVE.

Referring to the Commerce Member's advice to Indian industrialist and commercial concerns to conserve a substantial share of their war profits as a reserve to help them to tide over the postwar difficulties the Committee point out that before giving such advice, the Commerce Member should have first prevailed upon the Finance Member to modify his policy of continued heavy taxation which drains away a very substantial share of the profits from the private entrepreneurs.

The Committee record their strong belief that India's economic advancement would be difficult of achievment unless Indian interests were given preference in their own country and unless the capital, control and management of new industries is in the hands of Indians. The importation of foreign industries in place of importation of foreign goods was in no way to be preferred. The Committee, therefore, deplore the Commerce Member's interpretation of the term 'foreign' as "someting which is foreign to the British Empire", which according to them, goes even beyond the commercial safeguards which themselves have been entirely unacceptable to the Indian commercial community and the public.

With reference to the Commerce Member's statement that under the Government of India Act, development of industries was a Provincial subject and that the Government of India could not usurp the functions of the Provincial Government, the Indian Chamber point out that it is unfair to throw the responsibility on Provincial Governments while denying them the power to discharge it. They point out that even with the best of intentions, the Provincial Governments cannot do anything effective for the development of industries in the absence of sufficient resources and without a voice in the determination of all-India policy regarding currency, tariffs, railways, etc. Under the conditions obtaining at present, the development of industries, therefore, must necessarily remain the basic responsibility of the Central Government.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, May 10.

Money Market — Seventy-five million sterling Treasury Bills were offered and allotted an average rate of one pound 0.17 pence per cent, compared with one pound 3.16 previously. There was a decrease in applications for bills from 170 to 160 millions and discount houses by raising the bid slightly obtained 40 per cent of their applications, compared with 11 per cent last week.

Overnight loans had been freely obtainable while clearing banks' demand for bills only met a poor response owing to easy monetary conditions.

Wall Street opened irregular.—Reuter.

Wheat Crop In Bihar

PATNA, May 9.

Bihar outurn of wheat crop this year is calculated to be 405,700 tons against 441,900 tons of last year, that is 74 per cent of the normal according to the third forecast of the crop of Bihar for 1940-41.

The total area sown during the year under report is 1,096,000 acres as compared with 1,138,500 acres of last year.—A.P.

WIDESPREAD THUNDERSTORMS

POONA, May 11.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Assam, North Bengal Northern half of the United Provinces and occurred locally in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East and North Punjab and East Rajputana. A few thundershowers have also occurred in South Bengal, Kashmir, East Central Provinces, South Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. Observations from most stations in the Punjab, and North Rajputana are not received. The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Cherrapunji three inches; Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Jagdalpur two; Dhubri, Tezpur one and half; Gauhati, Silchar, Hazaribagh, Dehra Dun, Mysore, Simla one; Dinajpore, Bareilly, Ananatapur, and Mussooree three quarters; Balasore, Chandbali, Bahraich, Hissar, Shillong, Darjeeling and Mukteswar half; Coxs Bazar, Sandheads, Chaibasa, Purnea, Amabala, Sonamarg, Ajmer, Parachinar and Mangalore quarter.

Forecast (until 12th evening). Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Assam, North and South-east Bengal and local in South-west Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, United Provinces and Kashmir, and occur at a few stations in the North-west Frontier Provinces, the Punjab, Central parts of the country, South Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.—A. P.

HITLER'S EYES ON IRAN

INFLUX OF GERMAN "TECHNICIANS"

Activities Of Dr. Grobba

(RECEIVED FROM LONDON BY SPECIAL CABLE.)

The "Daily Express" Foreign Editor, Charles Foley, writes:

After Iraq, Iran. That was believed in London on the 5th to be Hitler's programme if the Nazi inspired revolt in Bagdad can be continued until German reinforcements arrive.

The Iraq oil-fields are important to the Mediterranean Fleet although ample reserves have been accumulated, but the Iranian oil-fields, which lie just across the frontier near the Persian Gulf, are still more vital.

Iraq yields little more than four million tons of crude petroleum yearly. Iran is with eleven million tons, the world's fourth greatest producer and most of her petroleum is refined. The British Government holds a substantial share in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

THREE CHOICES BEFORE HITLER

Hitler would have three choices if his revolt on Iraq succeeded:

(1) He could bomb the Iranian oil centres of Musjidi Sulaiman and Abadan from Iraqi airfields.

(2) He could attempt to drive the British from the Basra region and invade Iran to sieze oil.

(3) He could put pressure on the Iranian Government to turn over the oil concession to Germany.

Most signs point to the third choice, which alone could leave the oil-fields intact for his use. For months German agents have been motoring on to Iran from the terminus of the Orient Express. The German colony in Iran is now believed to number 25,000.

Of these about 2,000 are "technicians" busy about railways and roads which are being built with German machinery or prospecting for new oil-strikes.

HITLER'S ARAB EXPERT

They take their orders from Dr. Grobba, Hitler's Arab expert, who laid the basis of the Iraqi revolt before moving to Tehran, the Iranian capital, when Hitler's Iraqi legation closed.

In recent months Grobba, has been directing Iraqi Quislings through the Italian Legation in Bagdad which remained open. At the same time he has been preparing the ground for similar Fifth Column action in Iran.

SHAH RIZA KHAN PEHLAVI

His prospects depend greatly on the enigmatic personality of Iran's Emperor, Shah Riza Khan Pehlevi, a soldier-statesman who is known by few foreigners.

Riza Khan won the throne in 1925 through his own military prowess. He has tried to modernise the country, but his million-strong army is badly equipped and was built up chiefly to deal with the Soviet bogey in the north, where a strong mountain barrier is their best defence.

Neutrality has been the Shah's attitude since the war began. He has treaties of friendship with all his neighbours and only two years ago he married his Crown Prince to the sister of King Farouk of Egypt.

Much revolves on military events in the next few weeks. Said a Middle East diplomat in London on the 5th "Nothing is so magnetic as success".

Iraq Developments And Oil Supplies

"TIMES" SURVEYS THE POSITION

LONDON, May 7.

"The Times" in a leader comments:

There is no reason to be unmoved by the possibility that our supply of liquid fuel from northern Iraq, which reaches the Mediterranean at the port of Haifa, may be cut off for any length of time. No doubt the Mediterranean fleet has abundant reserves of fuel. No doubt there are other not too distant sources to supply its needs and those of the Royal Air Force in the Levant. Still the possibility that we might be denied our share of the 4,400,000 tons of petroleum annually produced by the Kirkuk oil-field and carried by the pipe-line to the convenient port of Haifa must be regarded as a disturbing one.

OIL SUPPLIES CUT OFF

At present the supply has been cut off by Rashid Ali's usurping Government, who have simply stopped the Diesel engines which pump oil from the wells into the pipe-line. That process need not go to the length of damaging the pipe-line itself, which, as experience during the Palestine disturbances showed, can be easily damaged but almost as easily repaired by the Power controlling the region through which it passes.

On the other hand, the possibility that the Germans, who are certainly hand in glove with the Iraqi conspirators, would be able to make use of Iraqi supplies of oil seems to depend on an unlikely combination of circumstances unfavourable to us and miraculously favourable to the enemy. To reach the Iraq oilfields the Germans would have either to make their way through Turkey, which remains our ally and holds the Straits in strength, or to effect a lodgement in Syria in sufficient strength to link up usefully with Rashid Ali's small army.

SHOULD NAZIS SECURE OIL-FIELDS

We are strong enough at sea to prevent any serious landing in Syria or Lebanon. Our land and air forces in the Middle East are being steadily reinforced, and the imminent collapse of Italian resistance in Ethiopia will release strong contingents for the defence of Egypt and the neighbouring countries. And even if the Germans, whose capacity for taking great risks cannot safely be under-estimated, were to obtain temporary possession of the oil-fields and surprisingly found them in good condition, the problem of transport of petroleum to Europe, where they most need it, would baffle their experts. They might deny us a useful source of supply, but unless they were able to conquer Syria and Palestine and control the whole of the desert region through which the pipe-line passes to Haifa, the oil-fields of Iraq would bring them little advantage.

MUFTI OF JERUSALEM'S ACTIVITIES

Axis Pressure On Syria Increases

LONDON May 7.

The "Manchester Guardian's" Diplomatic Correspondent comments:

Many observers think the present situation in Syria is mainly attributable to the activities of the Mufti of Jerusalem and his fellow conspirators, a situation of which full advantage is taken by German agents who are entering the country in large numbers. They work under the guidance of the so-called Armistice Commission and their task is to prepare the way for further penetration on the part of Germany.

All this must necessarily cause great concern in Ankara, but as yet there is no positive sign of what Turkey's reaction may be to the increase of Axis pressure on Syria, which would obviously be a further source of danger to her. Von Papen's return to his post will almost certainly be a signal for a German diplomatic offensive against Turkey to begin.

ANKARA & ANGLO-IRAQ DISPUTE

Iraq Crisis Made In Germany

LONDON, May 6.

"The Times" Ankara Correspondent cabled on May 5:

Turkish opinion is gravely concerned over the conflict between Britain and Iraq. It threatens, at least for a time, the loss of the railway to Basra which, since the war spread to the Mediterranean, has been a most important route for Turkish trade both with the west and the east. There is also more serious anxiety that, if the conflict should last any time, Germany may find ways and means of getting a footing upon still another of the frontiers of Turkey.

The British view that the Iraq crisis was made in Germany is generally accepted here. The activities of German agents in Iraq have been common talk at Ankara although it is hoped that they have been less successful with the tribesmen than with the Government. The German agent Von Hentig, who recently passed through Ankara from Iraq, claimed to have visited the Sheikh Ajil of the Shammar tribesmen, who number 500,000 and the majority of whom are found in Syria. Von Hentig boasted that he had won over the tribe, but if he did so the subsequent death of the Chief may have altered the situation again.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA BUSY

The Germans are no doubt hoping that the Iraqi revolt will touch off the general explosion in the Middle East which is included in the German plans for the conquest of the Mediterranean. The Axis wireless is repeating fantastic and completely unfounded Iraqi claims of military success against the British and is also reporting anti-British disorders in Palestine and elsewhere which have no existence in fact. All this is intended to embolden and inflame Arab sentiment. If the trouble should not speedily blow over the Turks believe that the Germans will intervene, possibly acting from air bases in Syria.

Reports reaching Ankara say that the authority of the French in Syria is slipping away into the hands of the Syrians, who are one day pro-British and the next pro-German according to the fluctuations of war. Some circles expect danger to arise from Iran on the grounds of reports that the Germans are penetrating there in the guise of tourists and business men. Official Turkish quarters, however, do not expect any trouble from Iran. The authority of the Shah stands high and pro-German sentiment in Iran is a reaction from the pressure exercised by the Soviet Union rather than a symptom of any positive pro-German policy.

BOON TO MADRAS AGRICULTURISTS

Facts And Figures About Working Of Debt Relief Act

MADRAS, May 11.

Good progress has been recorded in the working of the Madras Agriculturists Debt Relief Act since its enactment in 1938.

During the 37 months ending with March 1941, over 1,59,000 cases under this act have been disposed of involving over Rs. 6,07,79,000. The actual relief afforded to the agriculturists by way of scaling down debts in the above cases amounted to over Rs. 2,86,65,000 which represent 47 point 2 per cent of the amount originally due.

Over 5,500 cases are still pending disposal. In addition to the above, it is stated there are a large number of cases voluntarily settled by parties themselves without going to court.—A. P.

POPULARISING HINDUSTANI

The Secretary, Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, writes:—

The Rashtrabhasha Adhyapan Mandir of Wardha has been training Pracharaks for the various non-Hindi provinces during the last 4 years. Young men from Maharashtra, Bombay, Gujarat, Sind, Assam, Bengal and Orrisa have been sent to their respective places after studying the national language. So far 40 pracharaks have been trained in the Adhyapan Mandir and almost every one of them has been employed in his province.

This Mandir will be a nucleus of higher studies in Hindi for the non-Hindi provinces. Fifteen candidates will be selected for the next session and 10 of them will be awarded a monthly stipend of Rs. 10 each. Only those candidates will be selected who have passed the Kovid examination of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha or an examination recognised as equivalent thereto.

The new session will begin from the 1st of July 1941. Printed application forms can be had from the Superintendent Rashtrabhasha Adhyapan Mandir, Wardha. Applications will be received till 10th of June, 1941.

FIRST GLIDING DEMONSTRATION

The first Gliding demonstration was given on Saturday evening in the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and two of his Advisors, Mr. J. A. Madan and Mr. H. F. Knight at the Mahalakshmi race course when two machines presented to the Indian Gliding Association by Sir Hormusjee Adenwalla and Sir Dorab Tata Trust were flown alternatively. "Albatrors" was a single seater and the 2nd was a two-seater sailing plane. The flights were successfully carried out and a number of spectators were given free rides.

Mr. F. H. Irani the chief Instructor of the Association piloted the machines. One of the machines when it reached sufficient height a 2,000-foot cable operated by a truck was dropped and the glider which began to float in the air began to lose its height and gradually landed and was then towed into position by a car.

KARACHI, May 11.—A European lost his life and another swam ashore when a boat carrying them capsized at some distance from the Karachi pier last night.—United Press.

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Burma Act Falls Short Of Indian Demands

Governor's Assent To Land Purchase Measure

RANGOON, May 11.

The Burma Land Purchase Act, as recently passed in the Burma Legislature, has received the Governor's assent.

Introduced by the Hon. U. Saw, the then Forest Minister and now the Chief Minister, nearly two years ago, the Act which provides for compulsory purchase of agricultural land for distribution among landless peasants provoked considerable agitation in Indian circles. The Purchase Act, the Tenancy Act and the Land Alienation Act are regarded as the three chief land legislations in Burma after separation.

The present act, as it emerged from the Legislature, underwent several changes as compared with the original draft bill at the instance of Indian representatives, landlords and the Government of India. The chief among the amendments introduced is the provision for appeal against the award of the Land Commissioner to a bench of three High Court Judges. Further, it provides that the Land Commissioner, to be appointed under the Act, shall be an official not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner, and in regard to the administration of the Act, the Government gave an undertaking that all rules framed under the Act would be placed on the floor of the House.

Falls Short

The Act, however, falls short of the Indian demands in that the High Court's decision will be final and no further appeal to the Privy Council would be possible.

On the question of compensation, the landlords pressed for an additional "solatium" of 15 per cent., which the Act does not provide. But the Act provides that the Land Commissioner in giving his award shall take into consideration certain additional factors which were not contemplated in the original bill. Besides the landlords, there are nearly 41,000 Indian tenants whose rights to tenancies were secured by the Tenancy Act, but whose security of tenure is not so guarded under the Land Purchase Act.

During the final stages of the bill, Mr S. A. S. Tyabji raised a point of order that the bill made no provision for compensation to tenants and therefore it was 'ultra vires' of Sec. 145 of the Constitution Act. The Advocate General expressed the opinion that the bill did include Tenancy Rights in definition of land and property, in respect of which compensation would be payable. The point of order was, therefore, ruled out by the Speaker.—A. P.

Planning Industrial Development

Investigation By Board Of Scientific And Industrial Research: 6 New Industries Recommended

RANCHI, (By Mail).

Six new industries have been recommended to industrialists in the various provinces by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research who consider that the researches carried under their auspices in respect of these industries are now ready for large scale utilisation.

The functions of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, constituted by the Government of India in April, 1940, are to advise the Government on the lines on which industrial research should be conducted and the channels into which it should be guided in order to ensure the co-ordinated development of India's industries, particularly those the importance and possibilities of which have been prominently brought into the foreground as a result of war conditions.

The following are the new industries recommended by the Board:—

LAMINATED PAPER FIBRE BOARD

Fibre board has found many uses Electrical insulation, brake lining packing cartoons, suitcases, trays and carriers for yarn in jute and cotton mills, etc., are just a few of the instances of their multifarious uses. The laminated paper boards prepared from Indian raw materials show great promise and resemble fibre-board products.

The raw materials are easily available in India and the approximate cost of the production of one square foot of the finished board of thickness of 0.05 inches is about -3|6 or roughly, Re. 1- per lb. The selling price of a well-known fibre board which is equivalent to this product is Rs. 1|12|- per lb.

DRY CELL MANUFACTURE

The dry cells are being imported into India for a number of years. Only within the last few years some are being manufactured in India and at present there are about eight to nine firms located in different parts of the country who are producing dry cells of various types and marketing them successfully. Most of the manufacturing firms in India have been importing almost all the raw materials for the manufacture of cells. Treated ores from Caucacus, Java and Africa were used by Indian firms before the war. Research work carried out at the Government Test House laboratories has shown that untreated Indian ores from half a dozen different mining centres can be used for dry cell manufacture.

The cost of production is estimated at Rs. 10 per gross cells as against the price of quality cells varying between Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 per gross ex-factory. Taking Rs. 12 as the selling price per gross to dealers, the profit per year comes to about Rs. 33,000 on an investment of Rs. 1 lakh which means 33 per cent profit on capital investment. The import figures for this commodity vary between Rs. 22 to Rs. 26 lakhs per year.

RESIN IMPREGNATION OF WOOD

This treatment gives a good polished surface and improves surface hardness, beam strength and toughness. The swelling and shrinking properties produced by humidity changes, and acid resisting property, are also improved by this treatment. The raw materials required are easily available and the cost of production of 1 gallon of treating solution, which is sufficient for about 2 1|2 cubic feet of wood is not expected to be more than Re. 1.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS SUBSTITUTES

Glass substitutes have one very great advantage over ordinary glass and that is their reduced liability to damage in transit. These may be cut to sizes very easily by sheers. The substitute glass is a very convenient material for rapid construction of barracks and similar buildings. The cost of finished product for a square yard, including a profit of -|4, is estimated to be Rs. 2|10 as against Rs. 2|13 which is the price of the imported article.

BHILAWAN STOVING ENAMEL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

This enamel can be applied in all cases where stoving enamels are generally used. The cost of the finished enamel works out to Rs. 1|6 per gallon excluding overhead charges as against Rs. 9 being the price of black stoving enamel per gallon. Even if the price of Bhilawan goes up from Rs. 2|8|- to Rs. 6 a maund the cost of production would not be more than Rs. 1|14 per gallon. The capital outlay for a concern capable of producing about 200 gallons of Bhilawan stoving enamel per day is not likely to exceed Rs. 50,000.

MANUFACTURE OF LUMINOUS PIGMENTS AND PAINTS

The luminous paints have sufficiently justified their use and are of equal importance both during peace and war time. The cost of production of pigment excluding labour charges will be less than Rs. 2 per lb., whereas the usual price of good luminous pigments just at the outbreak of the war (1939) was above Rs. 10 per lb.

Fuller information on the above mentioned industries will be supplied by the Department of Industries, Patna, to persons interested in starting such industries in Bihar.

Frontier Ahrars And Iraq

PESHAWAR, May 10.

The Working Committee of the Frontier Provincial Majlis-Ahrar met in Peshawar yesterday to consider, it is understood, the situation created by the events in Iraq.

The meeting which was held 'in camera' lasted for about an hour. The decisions of the Committee have not been released to the Press.—A. P.

Our Readers' Views

Cotton And Mr. Ramnivas Ruia

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Permit me the hospitality of your valued columns to deal with the well meaning intentions of Mr. Ramnivas Ruia. Going through the description of this amiable gentleman by his admirer, the public might be led to believe that Mr. Ruia's operations are intended to help the miserable farmers, as local Jobbers are, according to Mr. Ruia, robbing the producers' bread by depressing prices Mr. Ruia's miscalculated transactions of last year having been carried over this season, it would appear that he is anxious to recover his losses owing to favourable political and trade conditions.

Let me, therefore find out how far his villification of the Jobbers is justified. His purchases in Old Crop May Broach Contract, roughly estimated over one lakh bales and partly being hedged in New Crop Broach Contract, which is now carrying a heavy discount of Rs. 52, are said to be a genuine purchase while the sales of those who have sold hedges and are slowly delivering him goods, despite innumerable difficulties by way of strict surveys, are termed as spurious sales. Everyone knows that India annually grows approximately 65 lakhs of bales and out of this, hardly 6|7 lakhs of bales are suitable for tender and only about 3 lakhs of bales are available for contract market. If his sympathies are real, everyone is baffled why he is not buying Comras and Bengals which are extremely cheaper, with their discounts of Rs. 88 and Rs. 130 respectively with Broach or Americans. It is a known fact that out of 65 lakhs of bales total production, Broach is about 5 lakhs of bales and if anybody needed, Mr. Ruia's charity, it is the downtrodden Oomra and Bengal farmers, who are suffering badly in absence of a normal export demand. Broach and its allied staple varieties can easily find a demand this season due to the stabilised condition of the Indian textile industry and the decent prices, including the spot premiums, now obtainable for it. His role as benefactor of farmers is, therefore, open to question, because there are about 400 mills in India and like him there are other larger consumers, but none else have yet chosen this manipulation in the interests of farmers.

Mr. Ruia advocates Government aid to bolster up his "squeeze" in Old May Broach Contract. Howsoever laudable his thoughts may be in the name of farmers, the Government cannot ignore the larger majority of non-producing consumers, whose economic standard has not materially improved. Why not allow the natural law of Supply and Demand to assert itself? If farmers thought their prices are unremunerative, they can hold their produce through the normal merchandising channel as in the past. But none will believe that the "squeeze" in a particular contract for some thousands of bales of Broach Cotton is for the benefit of whole community of farmers. Moreover, his statement that Rs. 225 for old Broach Contract is the lowest price is a highly debatable. Compared with other commodities, the Broach looks highly dear:—

Prices prior to the outbreak of War 2/9/39	Rs. as. ps.
Cotton Broach A/M	158 6 0
Jute	40 0 0 per cwt.
Wheat	4 6 3
Linseed	6 15 6
Groundnuts	6 5 0

Turning to his allegations regarding Jobbers, it should not be forgotten that all sales are not speculative. A majority of such are genuine hedges against spot Cotton. Granting that certain Jobbers unduly depress prices by "short" sales, these very operators at times prove to be highly beneficial to farmers by stepping in to buy in times of distress, selling by spot holders and carrying the burden of hedges sales from stockists. It is, therefore, clear that these maligned jobbers at times serve farmers' interest better than the well-meaning Mr. Ruia.

Further, these Jobbers also serve the consumers by cheapening prices, thus rescuing them from the clutches of any greedy Bull manipulators of Contracts. If "Bulls" pose as benefactors of miserable farmers, the "Bears" look after the interests of larger majority of consumers. For example, it maybe that nearly 30 million cotton farmers in India are dependent on its production, but 400 million people are its consumers. If reasonably higher prices are desirable for the farmers, considering the lower income and standard of living of the 370 millions their interests too cannot be ignored. In the absence of an international market for Indian and American cottons, to compete freely parity comparisons lead nowhere but to a misleading judgment. Because 130 million Americans, with their average income of Rs. 1,500 per head, can consume 9/10 million bales out of their annual production of 12/13 millions, 400 million Indians, with an average income of Rs. 50 per head, can hardly consume 35 lakh bales out of their annual production of 65 lakh bales.

Let me, therefore, see how far the present attempted "squeeze" is justified. The present local stocks are around 13¾ lakhs and daily receipts are yet relatively larger than those of last season following lateness of Gujarat and Kathiawar crops this season and may continue to increase the local stock. Despite the estimated larger Indian Mills consumption, this season's production is still larger and exports are lagging behind. Of course, some of the Broach varieties may not be upto the Contract standard, nevertheless a sufficient quantity of tenderable staple varieties will be available before the contract expires on 25th May. New crops selling Rs. 52 discount with old May Broach contract, the recent easiness in high class staple varieties and the new staple crop of Sind being available in Octoober November, being much cheaper than the old crop, will largely attract all stockists, who usually carry Cotton for future Mill requirements, to tender such high class staple styles by replacement in new crop Sind. Even the mills, which have secured supplies far ahead of the commencement of the new crop arrivals may be tempted to buy now cheaper new crop staple varieties and deliver their old crop surplus purchases with profit on the old crop contracts.

Apart from this, most of the responsible political commentators are suggesting war danger nearer to Indian shores and should this materialise, what would happen to our Cotton exports to the Far East, U. K. and piecegoods sales abroad no one can prophesy. Under these circumstances, it would appear that the present attempted "squeeze" in old crop May Contract cannot be said to be wholly in the Indian farmers' interests and is fraught with serious repercussions to the welfare of the local contract market.—Yours, etc.,

A FRIEND OF FARMER & CONSUMER

Mr. Ramnarain Ruia & Broach A/M Contract

Sir,—I have gone through the article by Mr. D. F. Karaka in your daily issue about 10 days back, and the same impressed me much in certain places, but in other respects I had to shed crocodile tears. On the whole it seems that the party is obliged to enter into the present tragedy of supposed corner, God only knows for which reason against the interest of the general trade, and this Mr. Karaka failed to reveal in his article.

It may be that Mr. Ruia might have the interest of the agriculturists at heart, but one is surprised to see his partiality in respect of only Broach A/M. contract, leaving aside the agriculturists of other provinces like C. P., Berar, etc. If he had really the agriculturists' interests at heart why did he not indulge in Bengal and Oomra contracts, which are at much discount, but did so only in Broach contract? Is it not due to the fear that he would be loaded with more bales of Oomra and Bengal varieties? Does he not realise that by his present policy of squeeze he has brought the agriculturists of these places against him? This clearly shows his so-called interest in the agriculturists is merely self-interest.

If Mr. Ruia really needed actual cotton suitable to his requirements, he could have secured the same from the stock of about 13 lacs bales now lying in Bombay or even at cheaper rates from Upcountry centres. Does he not think that by raising the near contract unnecessarily he has forced major portion of even the mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad (who are also his clients) to be his temporary enemies? If one peeps into the parity between the spot rate in America, which is to-day 12 cents per lb. for 15/16" middling, which can b econsidered to be equal to Navsari in Bombay, one will see that the ready cotton in Bombay is kept at about Rs. 58 higher than American over A/M contract and at about Rs. 28 higher than J/A contract for Navsari spot. In spot the price of Navsari is kept at Rs. 121 "on" A/M contract and with Broach A/M 1941 at Rs. 250. To-day the price works out to be about Rs. 371 while at 12 cents for spot 15/16 per cent middling at the present rate of exchange the price opens to only 313 in America. Thus one can see that by unnaturally raising the values by way of squeeze, the price of Indian ready cotton is kept unduly high, thus forcing even the consumers to be temporary enemies of such squeezers, and thus obstructing the natural flow of trade. As such is not a suicidal policy to keep the present day cotton market business paralysed even for about two or three months?

I hope that saner policy will prevail and unrestricted flow of trade will be allowed, so that the actual cotton may pass into the hands of the real consumers.—Yours, etc.,

V. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

Current prices	Ratio
242 8 0	53 p.c. advance
38 0 0	5 p.c. decline
per cwt.	
5 5 3	21 p.c. advance
6 13 3	2 p.c. decline
5 9 6	11 p.c. decline

Irregular Postal Deliveries

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Sometime back there appeared in your esteemed paper a letter complaining of the irregular delivery of letters by post in the Fort area. On the appearance of that complaint feverish activity was seen on the part of the post office and extra hands were seen delivering letters in Parsee Bazaar and Pherozesha Mehta Road. But this only happened for just a few days. Now it has come back to the same irregular methods of delivery. The 8 a.m. letters are delivered at about 11-30. the 11 a.m. delivery is made together with that of 4 p.m. delivery and letters of 4 p.m. come to you the next morning.

You try to get in touch with the enquiry or delivery departments of the post office on the phone any time in the morning (Nos. 9127 and 9165) you will always find the phone giving you the "engaged" signal. For the last three mornings I have been continuously trying to phone and complain about the delay, but with no success.

The trouble is not with the delivery postmen. There is only one delivery man for the area round Parsee Bazar and Pherozeshah Mehta Road, in former years when only a few buildings were in this locality one man could easily cope with the work. But to-day this particular area has expanded very much but the men in charge of our delivery departments are having a fine Rip Van Winkle sleep. They do not know anything about this expansion. When complaints are made they just shove new men to assist the regular postman and everyday the man will be changed. This morning's delivery it is now 11-30, is not yet made at Podar Chambers. Does the Post Office think they are doing favour to the public by at all delivering the letters?—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Thana Resignations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Thana Municipality and the impening resignations "en bloc" by the members of its Board have been of late in the news. As a citizen and a voter taking keen interest in the civic affairs of the town, I deem it my duty to raise my humble voice of protest against the hasty and ill-considered action of the city fathers have already decided upon.

The Government have to-day come out with their statement on the subject. Many a reader of the statement would be disposed rather to agree with the Government than the Municipality and one fails to see why the worthy city fathers decided to resign first instead of tapping all other resources.

The ratepayers in whose interests the resignations are proposed to be submitted will be in my opinion the worst sufferers, as it is the Municipality itself that will have to foot the bill of the numerous by-elections or general elections, which the Government will hold. Moreover, it should be noted that the resolution calling upon the members to resign was passed only by 13 members, the remaining 16 being absent.

A city with open and festering drains, a paradise of mosquitoes and a home of enteric fevers throughout the year owing to its deficient water supply—this is Thana, one of the important district headquarters in the suburbs of Bombay. The Municipality has an income of about two lakhs and a half, has been elevated to the status of a Borough Municipality and is thus expected to provide more amenities to the ratepayers than at present.

Want of adequate funds—this is the excuse trotted forth always, but the step contemplated by the General Board is likely to land the Municipality in serious financial trouble unless wiser counsels prevail.

I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the city fathers not to make a fetish of self-respect, but look at the problem from the ratepayers' point of view and get the vexed question of this terminal tax levy settled amicably with the Government.—Yours, etc.,

T. A. KARKHANIS.

Thana.

Insanitary Ghats At Dakore

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dakore isone of the important places of pilgrimage for Hindus and especially for Vaishnavas. Hundreds of pilgrims visit this place on or about the fullmoon every month. A pilgrim tax is collected at one anna and a half per head, which amount comes to nearly Rs. 40,000 per annum. Ablution or bath in the sacred Gomati Tank is considered necessary before taking Darshan of the idol of Dakornath and, therefore, the ghats round the tank where baths are taken to purify bodies should be ideal in cleanliness, but they are quite the reserve. One ghat near Ram-Mandir is being used as a urinal by the inmates of the Mandir, while on the other ghats on which people bathe, I found human excreta at various places.

I was so much disgusted with this sight that I thought of trying Gaekwar's Ghat, which was nearby, but to my dismay, I found this ghat much dirtier than before. Though a notice appears in big letters here that no scouring of pots and utensils and no washing of dirty clothes is allowed, people were seen doing the very thing there with impunity. The scouring material left by the people was so much accumulated that it seemed it was not removed for days together. On inquiry I learnt there is a regular staff maintained for cleaning ghats, but their mainteuance is not enough. There must be a regular supervision and work must be exacted from the staff regularly.

It would not suffice to clean the ghats once a day They should be occasionally cleaned whenever children make them dirty. One cannot expect Indian women going anywhere without taking their children with them and in a place of sanctity the presence of children is unavoidable. The cleaning staff, therefore, should be made to clean the ghats, as soon as they are made dirty by children, without a word of grumble. It is a service not gratuitous but paid that has to be rendered to the pilgrims in return for the pilgrim tax. A night watch on the ghats is also necessary to see that no unscrupulous persons defile them at night.—Yours, etc.,

P. V. GUPTE, B.Sc.

Aurangabad April 8.

Emasculation Of India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the British Empire is in need of all the resources it can command and the charge of emasculating India is again laid at the doors of England, it will be of special interest to recall what Sir Pherozeshah Mehta—the stalwart Moderate national leader—stated with an unerring instinct some half a century ago. It was at the fourth session of the Indian National Congress, while denouncing the Arms Act that he uttered these memorable words:

"You cannot, and ought not to emasculate a whole nation. It may be said that a time may come in future when these restrictions will be removed. But remember, it will be a very long time, indeed, before you can get them to recover their manliness and their vigour. That is my ground for supporting the proposition; and I say it is a practical ground. Perhaps, a good many of you may remember the case of James II, who, when in his hour of peril, appealed to the Duke of Bedford (whose son had been murdered by the King), for help, to whom the old Nobleman replied: 'I had once a son, whom I could have sent for your assistance. But I have not got him now.' In the same way in some hour of need, India might have to say something similar to England. I entirely recognised all the reasonable, and to a certain extent, alarming difficulties, which have been raised; but I say that if you strive to follow a really farsighted policy, you will realise from the lessons of history that it can never be wise to emasculate a nation.

These words, uttered more than 50 years back, are ringing truer to-day. Ang again, when he stated with the same prophetic vision: "England must raise India to her own level or India will drag her down to hers."

These words passed, as of unnoticed, then. But is it still too late to mend the matters?—Yours, etc.,

U. J. BHATT.

Oil Mills Strike

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is now a month since the workers of the Tata Oil Mills at Sewri went on strike following the refusal of the management to consider their demand for

(1) 15 per cent dearness allowance to neutralise the increased cost of living,

(2) annual increments,

(3) 3 weeks' leave with pay per annum,

(4) Sick leave with full pay in case of injuries sustained while on duty, etc.

About 500 workers are involved in the strike. It is regrettable that the management has not so far taken any initiative in arriving at an amicable settlement with the workers. Such an attitude does not enhance the prestige of the pioneers of Indian Industry. With sympathy and tact it should not be difficult for the manage of the Oil Mills to arrive at a peaceful and permanent solution. If, on the other hand, considerations of prestige weigh with him and he wants to bring the workers to their knees, he is thoroughly mistaken and then it should be the duty of the higher officers to take up the matter before things go still worse.

Surely, it behoves the Tatas to set up an example of benevolent capitalism by affording all amnetics to all workers in their fold in every branch of their activities and this can only be done by replacing unsympathetic officials, if any, with experienced and sympathetic men who will deal with workers kindly and tactfully. Kindness and sympathy always bring good fruits.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. V. MANI.

Vocational Training In Government High Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The announcement that the Bombay Government propose making arrangements in their high schools beginning with June 1941 for imparting vocational training is very welcome. The recognition of the holders of School Leaving Examination Certificates for vocational training in Government and industrial services will not only relieve the congestion among thousands of unemployed Matriculates—at least in future—but such vocational training certificate holders would be an asset to industrial and commercial services.

May I at the same time suggest one more equally important side of education which is most useful, particularly in industrial and commercial cities like Bombay? It is the commercial education which is or has been sadly neglected so long in this Presidency both by the University and the Government. By commercial education in high schools I mean that high school classes should be branched off with V or IV standard. One branch should be for Arts Entrance, i.e. Matriculation Examination as at present; the second branch should be for vocational training up to the proposed School Leaving Certificate; and the third branch should be for Commercial Entrance Examination, which must necessarily be equal to, though not more than, Arts Entrance Examination in point of English. In the commercial branch should be taught Book-keeping, Accounts, Banking, etc. equal to the respective London Chamber of Commerce Examination standards and Shorthand and Typewriting for minimum speeds of 80 and 40 words per minutes respectively.

The cost of such a Branch of Commercial Education, if introduced in all the Government High Schools in the Presidency will be comparatively less than that for Vocational Training. All that is required would be two B.Com. Teachers in each high school in addition—one for Book-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, etc., and the other for Shorthand and Typewriting.—Yours, etc.,

H. L. KULKARNI.

Insanitary Kurla

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The sanitary condition of Kurla in general is awfully bad and calls for immediate steps. As a matter of fact there are so many localities in Kurla which have fallen into total neglect. There are no drain arrangements at all in Harijan colony, Pipe Road locality, etc. In the absence of drains, filthy water accumulates on the vacant plots. This gives ris eto mosquito nuisance. Day by day this nuisance is increasing and as a matter of fact the whole of Kurla is now inested with mosquitos. Public health is being affected. No steps have been taken so far by the Municipal authorities to put a stop thereto. When complaints are addressed to them in the matter they are not attended to. I had an occasion to address them a complaint on the 9th April and would if not be surprising if I were to say that no enquiries have yet been made into the same.

I am given to understand that as the Sanitary Inspector is on leave and as no one has been appointed to work in his absence there are such complaints This is ridiculous. Does it follow that the public health should suffer because the Sanitary Inspector is on leave? Is it not a dereliction of duty? I hope the Chief Officer will throw light on the matter herein.—Yours, etc.,

MOHOMED YUNUS DALVI.

Cinemas And Entertainment Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The black out, the early closing of shops under the Shop Act and the Curfew order are threatening our Cinemas with total extinction. While the film industry as a whole does not protest against the measures taken for the welfare and protection of the public, it certainly expects some relief from the Government by way of a substantial reduction in the entertainment tax. The Government do not stand to lose by bestowing such a concession, as a reduced tax will be amply compensated by the net earnings accruing from the proportionately increased sales of tickets. Howsoever keen be the sense of duty with which the Government are called upon to perform these duties to the public, they cannot absolve themselves of the charge of knowingly throttling the goose that lays the golden eggs.

When first introduced, the moving picture might have been classified under entertainments, but now picture-going cannot be said to be entertainment any more than reading books or visiting art galleries. With a few exceptions, the feature films of to-day have real educational value, and our prisoners can be turned into gentlemen of to-morrow if they could be shown these films.

The Government ought on both these accounts to abolish the entertainment tax on Cinemas. They should be more watchful on the sources from which their Exchequer is filled, as some are no sources at all.—Yours, etc.,

Y. B. RAO,
Late Asstt. Secretary of Motion Picture Society of India.

Advocates' Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The rejection of the Bombay High Court of a proposal of the Bombay Bar Council to hold two more examinations of Advocate (A.S.) have given rise to a vitally important problem deserving special consideration and attention. The rejection has deprived some candates of having passed the one part in the last or at a previous examination and has rendered such partial success nothing but total failure in the examination. Some candidates who were admitted to the Examination in February 1940 got only 1 1/2 years to prepared and get through the examination nearly covering studies of both the LL.B examinations. The insufficiency of time has naturally resulted in the failure of so many candidates. What is the use of declaring the passing of a candidate in one part only at the last examination if he has no further chance to try to get through the remaining part? Careful consideration of the above facts will show that to give some chances to such partially successful candidates to get through the examination is the only adequate and just solution of the above problem which will redress the grievance of a large number of candidates of the Advocate's examination.—Yours, etc.,

"A CANDIDATE OF ADVOCATE'S EXAMINATION."

Poona: 2: 18th March

"Young India"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if any of your readers will kindly let me know where I could get Mahatma Gandhi's "Young India" files from 1919 to 1928. The best photographs of Mahatma Gandhi among groups of students or women are also required. All correspondence may kindly be addressed to the undersigned.—Yours etc.,

ANAND T. HINGORANI,
Upper Sind Colony,
Karachi—Saddar.

The Only Solution

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The only way out of the present deadlock in Indian political situation is for England to follow the advice given by Rev. C. F. Andrews of blessed memory in his book "India and Britain," to be true to the teachings of Christ:—

"As Christians," he says, "we have one clear duty. We have to follow the Golden Rule, which Christ has set before us. We have to do to others what we should wish done to ourselves. That's the only final solution of the moral tangle between India and Britain."

Christian principles are entirely opposed to imperialism. Christian principles need to be put into practice in politics.—Yours etc.,

"ZOROASTRIAN."

Letters In Matunga

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Matunga the system of delivering letters from the Post Office has not improved in the least even after the authorities visited and noted the difficulties of the residents there. The letters received in the morning at 6 a.m. by the Madras Mail are delivered at 12 noon on week days and after 5 p.m. on Sunday and holidays. Why should the letters be kept for 12 hours on holidays and six hours on week days inconveniencing the residents who want to reply to some of the letters on the same day.

May I hope the authorities concerned take immediate action either expanding the staff to effect quick deliveries or have two deliveries one before 9 a.m. and the other in the afternoon.—Yours, etc

J. N. IYER.

The Late Prof. J. P. Trivedi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the death of Prof. J. P. Trivedi of the Agricultural College, Poona, India has lost a true and silent follower of Gandhiji. His greatness lay in his steadfast and persistent well-doing of his countrymen and in this work he was guided by the truest spirit. His home was the citadel of all that was noble and great and his love for his countrymen of all castes, creed and colour was humane and charitable.

It was always a pleasure to be near him, for he was truly affectionate and kind. May his spirit rest now in Peace after a weary journey in spreading that gospel of human happiness!

Let us in our present affliction purify ourselves and hold on to that faith of idealism he held to see things higher than ourselves.

I offer my humble salutations to his spirit that has gone into the presence of an All-Wise Father, gone—but not forgotten.—Yours, etc.,

RATANSHAW NASSERWANJI.

Bombay.

Bratachari Camp In Madras

MADRAS, May 11

The Bratachari movement would provide all the elements necessary for building up true Indian nationalism, says Mr. G. S. Dutt, founder of the movement, in a message to the first South India Bratachari training camp opened to-day at Poonamalle, a suburb of Madras, under the auspices of the South Indian Bratachari Society.

A party of instructors led by Mr. N. Bannerjee and one instructress belonging to the staff of the All-India Bratachari Society have arrived here from Calcutta in connection with the camp.—A. P.

A. R. P. In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, May 10.

The steps taken by the Government to safeguard the citizens of Peshawar from air attack, should it ever come, were related at length by Dr. R. M. Khan Assistant Civil A. R. P. Officer, N. W. F. P., initiating a series of talks on A. R. P in the Frontier from the All India Radio, Peshawar.—A. P.

Sikhs' Concern About Riots

AMRITSAR, May 11.

A resolution viewing "with deep concern the communal riots in different parts of the country and appealing to the Sikhs, particularly the Akalis, to help in suppressing such evils through persuasion and propaganda, was passed at a meeting of the Shromani Akali Dal held here to-day with Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke in the chair.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 1, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 14, 1360
Parsi: Adar 10, 1310
Hightide: 0-10; 13-01
Lowtide: 6-15; 18-58
Sunrise: 6h. 6m.
Sunset: 7h. 5m

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—A clinical meeting will be held at Society's rooms to-day (Monday) at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.).

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY.—There will be a Luncheon Meeting at 1-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) at Green's Hotel. Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey will speak on "Blood Tanks."

KHAYYAM CLUB.—That "Social service among women in India" will be the subject of special lecture by Lady Rama Rao in the Khayyam Club, 45, Terrace of Rahimtoola Sea View Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. H. H. the Begum Saheba of Janjira will preside.

NO MAILS FOR GREECE & YUGOSLAVIA

With immediate effect all mail communications to Yugoslavia, Greece and its Islands excluding Crete have been temporarily suspended and in consequence no postal articles or money orders will be accepted for transmission to these places.

NURSES AID ASSOCIATION BOMBAY.—The fourth annual general meeting of the Nurses Aid Association was held on May 6th at the Nurses Home, Trenny Terrace, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, when the Report and the audited Statement of Accounts were adopted, and the following Office-bearers and the Committee Members were appointed for the current year.

President: Lt.-Col. W. C. Spackman. Vice-President: Mrs. F. N. A. Moos. Hon. Secretaries: 1. Miss P. Narielwala, 2. Mrs. E. M. Mayman. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Ali Mahomed Mecklai. Members: 1. Mrs. H. M. Vakeel, 2. Miss Selkirk, 3. Miss K. S. Powvala, 4. Mrs. R. G. Higham, 5. Mrs. Dow, 6. Miss G. Allen, 7. Dr. M. P. Bhiladwala.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tin Pan Alley" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hudson's Bay" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Sky Murder" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Red Tail Minstrels" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Wings Over Africa" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Premnagar" Daily at 3-15 and 6-15 p.m.
CHITRA—"Prabhat" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30 and 6-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 3-30 and 6-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 3-30 and 6 p.m.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Mazdaznan Association of Bombay a public lecture will be delivered by Dasturji Framroze A. Bode on "The All-Embracing Tenets of the Mazdaznan Movement" to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at the Industrial Insurance Building, Opp. Church Gate Station.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.—Lecture on "Methods of Attack and High Explosive Bomb" by Mr. J. Fialho in the air-conditioned conference hall, Electric House, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday). Open to A. R. P. Wardens and others interested in civil defence.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (13th inst.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Ankiesaria, will give an exposition in Gujarati of the Vahishta Isht' Gatha (Yasna Ha 53), strophes 6-8.

TELUGU MUDIRAJ CONFERENCE SESSION DEFERRED

The Secretary, Poona Telugu Samaj, writes:—

The first session of the Telugu Mudiraj Conference, which was to be held in Hyderabad (Dn.), under the Presidentship of Mr. K. Krishnaswamy Mudiraj on the 14th, 15th and 16th inst., has been deferred to the 26th, 27th and 28th inst., owing to the sad death of H. E. H. the Nizam's mother.

20TH CENTENARY OF VIKRAM SAMVAT.—The General Secretary of the All-Bombay Hindi-Bhashi Parishad, has issued the following statement to the Press:—To celebrate the 20th Centenary of Vikram Samvat in March 1943 at Ujjain—the citadel (capital) of Raja Vikramaditya and otherwise known as the Greenwich of India, it is in the fitness of things to issue an appeal to the All-India Hindu organizations of the country to rally and join hands in making the celebrations worthy of the occasion.

The total mortality in Baroda during the week ending 3-5-1941 was 86 which is 32 less than the last week, and the death rate registered was 29.3 on the census population of 1931.

METRO
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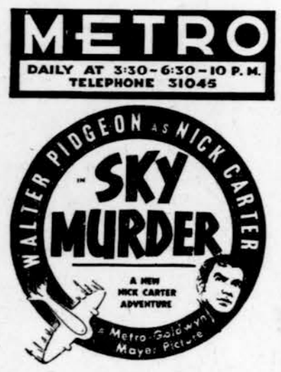
TELEPHONE 31045



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KLIM POWDERED WHOLE MILK

BAHAI CURE FOR INDIA'S ILLS

Speaking on "The Cure for India's Ills" at the Bahai Hall, on Sunday Mrs. Shirin Fozdar stated that India had been ailing for centuries, and the real source of her malady lay in the philosophy, organization and practise of every day life. "Our economic structure, our political systems, our social attitudes, and our religious fanaticisms all contribute to the inequalities, the dishonesties, the intolerance and the bitterness from which wars and riots are born.

CASTE SYSTEM TO BLAME

It is incorrect to attribute all India's ills to foreign yoke, said the speaker. Indian scriptures remind one of wars among the Hindus long before the advent of the Muslims or the English on Indian soil. The caste distinctions kept millions of Indians in a state which even animals would not envy.

Proceeding Mrs. Fozdar said that India was the cradle of religions, but unfortunately religion had been shrouded in dogmas and superstitions proving itself a bane to this country. A vital social religion which could unite the different faiths, castes and creeds into one fold and meet the needs of this age was the only cure for this country's ills.

BAHAI NEW ORDER

The speaker felt that the Bahai Faith was the only religion that answered all human needs. The Bahai teachings had provided a complete practical plan for the world by which war would be abolished, and nations held together by ties of world federation; a great world-wide human society in which hatred and prejudices national, racial, religious—have been annihilated; a world culture marvelliously integrated by a universal auxiliary language, serving as a common medium for commerce, travel etc. A universal civilisation in which men and women, shoulder to shoulder and in full equality labour to build a better world. A spiritualised humanity, obedient to the Divine purpose, and sensitive to other people's suffering; a world in which labour and capital harmoniously operate together under new economic laws, which ensure an abundant and wide-spread prosperity and abolish forever the grim spectre of want and destitution. Such is the New World Order of Bahaullah to be ushered in after this war by the awakening of a new spiritual consciousness in mankind.

Concluding Mrs. Shirin Fozdar appealed to the Indians to co-operate with the Bahais more earnestly in order to establish unity, peace and brotherhood in this unfortunate country.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 56,90,330-14-4.

FOR LORD MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND

Rs. 100 Mr. and Mrs. A. W. C. Brown.

FOR THE R. A. F.

Rs. 2,042 Irish Men and Women in Bombay, through the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell, Kt. Rs. 1,530 The Officers of the Bombay City Police, being the total receipts of the Concert organised by them on 24th April 1941 at the Excelsior Cinema. Rs. 617 The Hon. Secretary, Bombay City Police Club, being the net profit of the dance held on the 12th April 1941. Rs. 451-12-9 The Officials and Members of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club, being the net profits realised from the 22nd Bombay Championship Dog Show organised by them on the 9th and 10th February 1941 at the Town Hall. Rs. 272-8 E. D. Sassoon Office and Mills Staff. Rs. 160 Proceeds of the sale of used Postage Stamps donated by Bombay Commercial and Government Offices to the Scrap Collection Committee (Postage Stamps) (2nd Instalment). Rs. 87-8 Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy (from September 1940 to March 1941). Rs. 57-8 The Directors and Staff of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co., Ltd., at the Head Office (Monthly).

FOR ARMOURED CARRIERS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY

Rs. 451-12-9 The Officials and Members of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club, being the net profits realised from the 22nd Bombay Championship Dog Show organised by them on the 9th and 10th February 1941 at the Town Hall. Rs. 87-8 Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy (from September 1940 to March 1941). Rs. 57-8 The Directors and Staff of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co., Ltd., at the Head Office, (Monthly). Grand total on Saturday Rs. 56,96,632-14-4.

Rural Education In Baroda State

The Officer in charge of the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Kosamba writes:—

As from the 26th May 1941 for 3 weeks instruction in Cottage industries to village young men and women from all over the State as also a course in Adult Education for the Officers and village leaders of the Baroda State will be given at Kosamba under the management of the Agriculture Department. Over 10 scholarships to cover cost of food and lodging of the students have been provided by the Baroda Government. Outsiders are expected to bear their own expenses.

A special feature of the Summer school will be a common course for the village teachers, Government Officers, and village young men and women in Rural Problems, including Adult literacy for which a specialist on Dr. Laubach's short method of teaching illiterates to read and write is specially invited from the Methodist Mission.

JAGGANNATH FISHERMEN WIN NADKARNI CUP

Holders Beaten After Great Display

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A solitary goal scored in the third minute of the second half gave the Jaggannath Fishermen one of their greatest victories over the Y.M.C.A., holders, in the Final of the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament on the Cooperage this evening, and crowned their diligent efforts after several years of unsuccessful attempts.

The match was contested in the best of spirits, and the large crowd that turned to witness the final, were treated to fine soccer.

Mr. J. C. Maitra presided and Mrs. Maitra gave away the trophies after the match.

The Jaggannath Fishermen gave a scintillating display in attack as well as defence and were more impressive than the Y.M.C.A. Their backs exhibited far superior ability over their opponents, and their forwards were great opportunists. Bhagat was the hero of the match and the Fishermen must thank him for their victory.

"Dame Fortune" seemed to have deserted the Y.M.C.A. to-day, as they had come to the final after surprising victories over teams that were much their superior. In the forward line, they were never impressive, and playing individually or a dual game during most of the period, they scarcely inspired confidence in their supporters as a team that would run out victorious and retain the trophy for the second year in succession. Their defence played a great game and survived several anxious moments, especially in the second half.

THE GAME.

The Y.M.C.A. made a good start, and in the very first minute Bhim Rao who has been so effective before put in a grand centre. Shakoor trapped the ball but failed to convert. The Fishermen then gradually came into the picture, but could do nothing. Both the set of forwards toiled hard till the interval, but neither side were able to take the lead.

FISHERMEN SCORE.

On resumption, the Fishermen attacked relentlessly and in the third minute Ramchandra put in a beautiful pass to Bhagat who trapping the ball about twelve yards from goal sent in a hard drive beating Oliveira hands down.

Y.M.C.A. FIGHT BACK.

Stung by this early reverse the Y.M.C.A. arose in all its newfound fury and surged downfield time and again only to be denied the equaliser. Bhim Rao who had often come to the rescue of the Y.M.C.A. before tried his best to lift his side from a frightful to a fighting position, but found the Fishermen's 'net' so spread out, that every effort was nullified The last stages of the game saw the Y.M.C.A. put up a heroic fight, but even then they found the Fishermen's defence unbeatable.

The teams were:

JAGGANATH FISHERMEN'S 'A': Nithal; D. K. Koli and P. P. Koli; Mahadeo, Jairam and Ramnathkar; Ramchandra, Jaggannath, Hari, Pandurang and Bhagat.

Y. M. C. A.: Oliveira; Francis and Mooley, Ramnath, Gaffoor and Jayaram; M. Jesudian, Bhim Rao, Shakoor, Narayan Rao and Biswas.

REFEREE: Mr. M. C. Kotian.

There will be a Military match on the Cooperage on Monday commencing at 5-45 p.m.

OBAIDULLAH KHAN GOLD CUP HOCKEY

Tigers Club Beat Muslim Sports

BHOPAL, May 10.

Tigers Club, Rampur, gave an impressive display to defeat the Muslim Sports Association, Cawnpore, by four goals to nil in the second round of the All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey Tournament this evening.

After a goalless first half for which Naidu's fine goalkeeping for Cawnpore was mainly responsible, Rampur struck magnificent form and their opponents were two goals down within two minutes after resumption.

Rampur added two more goals in the closing stages of the game. Aziz, the right back, Itaat, centre half and Munir, the right in gave outstanding displays for Rampur while on the losers side, Naidu, their custodian, was in brilliant form and saved almost half a dozen certain goals.

Following were the teams:—

TIGERS CLUB (Rampur):—Saeed; Aziz and Muhammad Ali; Achey Mian, Itaat and Mahmood, Abdul Rahim, Munir, Masood, Liazat and Haneef.

MUSLIM SPORTS ASSOCIATION, (Cawnpore):—Naidu, Manzoor, and Shamsuddin; Sadiq, Birjis and Hasan; Paul, Siddiqul, Taj, Jafri and Mahmood.

In the other match Rashidia "A" was given a walk over their opponents failing to turn up.—A. P.

Brothers' Club Hockey

LAHORE, May 11.

The second semi-final of the Brothers' Club Hockey Tournament was decided to-day, when N. W. R. workshops defeated S. N. Club by four goals to one. The winners will meet the Government College "Hockets" in the final on Tuesday.—A. P.

MORE SURVIVORS FROM "BRITANNIA"

SIMLA, May 11.

A press communique states:—The names of the following additional survivors from among the crew of the s.s. "Britannia" whose loss by enemy action was announced on May 2, have now been received:—

Fireman, Sheikh Dawood Mohamed Essack, Meerdad Guldad Khan.

Scullion Manoel Cardozo; general servant, Anthony F. Vaz.

It is regretted that the previous cabled advice in which to pass Francis D'Coya was reported as survivor was incorrect.—A. P.

Junagadh Cinema Censor Committees Formed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, May 9.

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 7 (1) of the Saurashtra Cinematograph Act, the Dewan Saheb of Junagadh has appointed officials and non-officials to serve on the Board for examining and certifying the Cinema Films for exhibition in Junagadh State. The Committee for Junagadh proper is constituted of 5 officials and equal number of non-officials and for Veraval the committee consists of 3 officials and 6 non-officials with the Revenue Member of the State Council, as the President of all the Boards in the State. Similar Committees have been constituted for various Mahals under the Presidentship of the Revenue Member Sahib.

Bengal Invites Hindu Sabha Cabinet

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The Working Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, meeting to-day under the presidentship of Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, decided to invite the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha to hold its next session in Calcutta.

The meeting of the All-India Committee, which has been fixed for June 14 and 15, will discuss the present political situation in the country with particular reference to the position of the Hindus.

The Provincial Working Committee also reviewed the measures taken by the Hindu Mahasabha for affording relief to the distressed Hindus in the areas affected by the riots in Dacca and other places and considered the steps to be taken in future in this regard.—A. P.

Punjab Beopar Mandal's Decision

LAHORE, May 11.

The action of L. Beharial Channana, President of the Punjab Beopar Mandal, in calling off the 'hartal' was approved by the Working Committee of the Punjab Beopar Mandal, which met this morning at the Bhupendra Hall.

The resolution approving the action was passed unanimously. Thirty-eight out of the 45 members of the Working Committee were present, while five had sent telegrams expressing their inability to be present but had expressed full confidence in the President.—A. P.

Reserve Force In Manipur State

IMPHAL, May 10.

Mr. E. E. Hughes-Hughes, I. P., Superintendent of Police, Manipur State, has issued a notice to the effect that the State Military Police will soon be abolished and instead and armed reserve force, as in the districts of Assam, will be established. Applications for all classes of posts in the coming reserve have also been invited to be submitted on or before May 12.—A. P.

Kidnapped Boys Rescued

BANNU, May 11.

Two Hindu boys were kidnapped last night from Kotka Jandi Khan in the jurisdiction of the Tajori Police Station, by tribal bandits. They were rescued after exchange of shots and pursuit by villagers.

A party of villagers came in contact with the bandits and exchanged shots after which the culprits ran away.—United Press.

Air Raid Shelters In Madras

MADRAS, May 11.

An excellent form of air raid shelter is provided by slit trenches, says a Press note issued by the special A. R. P. Officer, Madras. Examples of these trenches have been dug in various parks in the city as a guide to any one who wishes to provide such shelters in his own compound.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 12, 1941

SELF-EXPOSED

The prolonged controversy between the Bombay Conference and Mr. Jinnah has clarified certain points in the present situation which needed clarification. First, the Conference was at the outset ridiculed by Mr. Jinnah as consisting of only generals without soldiers but later he thought it necessary to issue a lengthy statement warning Government against accepting its proposals. He evently saw that it had won a great deal more support in India and Britain than he relished. Now, the Conference asked for only a more definite declaration of Swaraj than Government had already made and for complete Indianisation of the Viceroy's Council. One could understand Mr. Jinnah insisting on a particular form of Swaraj in India after the war and on a particular number of seats in the Council. But for him to oppose the very proposals of the Conference only confirms this general suspicion that he does not want a general settlement any more than Mr. Amery does. They are both apparently satisfied with "status quo" with the Congress out of office. Commenting on this point, the Standing Committee of the Conference says: "Mr. Jinnah has now come out in his true colours. No scheme of Government will satisfy him even for the period of the war unless it is in furtherance of the disruption of India. And yet Mr. Amery asks the President of the Conference, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, to address his proposals not to the British Parliament but to Mr. Jinnah." "Yet" is not the right word here. "Therefore" would be more appropriate. Mr. Amery refers all parties to Mr. Jinnah for a settlement with him for the simple reason that the latter will not agree to any reasonable settlement.

The Bar Sinister

Another point that is becoming clearer every day is that while Mr. Jinnah now blocks a settlement, the Pakistan scheme, if encouraged, will be the bar sinister in the future. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, like many others of the Conference, is much intrigued by Mr. Amery's mild language in opposing the scheme and in a remarkably outspoken article in the "Twentieth Century" he remarks: "To divide India in this manner would be to divide it into two hostile camps, obstructing each other's progress, intriguing against each other and possibly warring against each other." He also points out how Pakistan would weaken the defence of India and unleash all the forces of disruption now held in check by the growing feeling of nationalism. He does not use the language of exaggeration when he says that for the British generally to agree to the demand for the dissection of India "will be an act of black treachery to India". The Bombay Conference did not consider the Pakistan scheme but now its Standing Committee rightly feels that "It would now be a dereliction of duty to the country if when the next Conference meets early in July, the imperative need of preserving the unity of India is not prominently brought before the Indian people."

Irreducible Minimum

Mr. Amery's graceless rejection of the Conference proposals has drawn more support for them both in India and Britain. Sympathetic comments in India emphasise two points, namely, that the proposals should be regarded as an irreducible minimum for any satisfactory settlement and that their acceptance must not be made conditional on complete agreement therein in India. A few members of the Conference seem inclined to stress only the demand for Indianising the Viceroy's Council. But the general public have made it fairly clear that a merely Indianised Council continuing to be responsible to the Crown is hardly an appreciable constitutional advance and can have any significance only as an earnest of a promise to grant Swaraj within a definite period after the war. Even a paper like the "Times of India" supports the demand for a time limit. As regards Mr. Amery's insistence on preliminary agreement in India between the major parties Prof. A. Barridale Keith is but one of many in Britain who warn Britain that there is no use making progress conditional on the Congress-League agreement. If Mr Amery takes his stand on the Congress demand for self-determination, he must declare his readiness to accept the verdict of a representative Constituent Assembly. It is a tortuous policy for Britain neither to accept this method nor to take timely initiative in ending the present deadlock.

The Wise Alternative

There is a lull in the situation in Iraq. The Iraqis have retired from Rutban and the region of Habbaniya and they are also not interfering with the British occupation of Basra. All this is most likely due to the heavy losses that Iraqi troops and aircraft have admittedly suffered. Such being the case it is the British who at the moment are distinctly in control of the situation. Now, therefore, is the time for them to do the wise and statesmanlike thing in their own interests, that is, to let Turkey mediate in the unfortunate dispute. The public by now is familiar with the articles of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty which detail British rights and privileges. What it is not aware of is another article—No. 10—according to which "should any difference arise relative to the application or interpretation of this treaty and the High Contracting Parties fail to settle such difference by direct negotiations, then it should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations." The League itself is, of course, dead but the essential principle of the provisions referred to in article 10—and, therefore, of the article itself—is the pacific settlement of disputes through the good offices of a third party or a group or third parties. Turkey has offered to "mediate", that is to say, to try to bring about a mutually satisfactory settlement. And Turkey cannot be suspected of anti-British feelings; indeed, Turkey's own interests, in connection with Iraq, are almost identical with those of Britain. Moreover, we believe, in spite of certain reports to the contrary, that the Iraq Defence Minister's visit to Ankara represents the desire of the Iraq Government to accept Turkish mediation. Then why not accept Turkey's offer since the "pre-requisites," as enunciated by Mr. Eden, have been satisfied even though by force of circumstances? A friendly settlement of the Anglo-Iraqi dispute will be infinitely more helpful to the British in the Middle East than a humiliating surrender by the Iraq Government compelled by force of arms.

Unfortunate Statement

The following is one of those unfortunate statements, the spirit of which cannot but be deplored: "The mistake of the last war was that the Allies did not march to Berlin." It was made by a responsible statesman like Lord Halifax. We can understand and appreciate the feelings of Lord Halifax. But it is unfortunate that he should fail to distinguish between the disease and the patient—between Nazism and the German people—and forget the one important lesson of the Versailles Treaty, namely, that the disease was mainly due to that Treaty which imposed humiliations upon a whole nation. It is also rather interesting to note that Lord Halifax is one of those leading British statesmen who, only a few years ago, held—with tragic consequences to the world—that nothing was better as an international blessing than the appeasement of Herr Hitler and Nazism.

Frankly Speaking

Significant Figures

An official Italian communique has, as reported by Reuter, been published giving Italian casualties on all fronts during the month of April. And unless there is some mistake somewhere the figures and their details constitute a great tribute to the British Navy and the R. A. F. operating against Axis supply lines to Libya. On all fronts including sea and air the Italians admit to have lost 5,894 killed, 17,976 wounded and no less than 75,058 missing. Figures for air and the land forces in Albania and East Africa can, more or less, be readily understood. But significance attaches to those on "sea" and even particularly to those in North Africa. Italian naval forces lost 49 killed, 115 missing and 3,921 wounded and land forces in Africa lost 154 killed, 52 wounded and 49,368 missing. Now, there was no major naval battle in April and in Libya it is the Axis that have been on top during those months, the British claiming no more than a few thousand prisoners. The explanation of these losses, especially in missing, lies, therefore, in the destruction by the British Navy of a number of convoys including the escorting warships and of several other ships by the R. A. F. And if 50,000 Italians were lost in transit a good few thousand Germans must also be "missing". The figures, if correct, prove that the Axis task of supplying and reinforcing the Libyan army is almost disastrous

Shipping Losses

British and Allied shipping losses for April are as alarmingly heavy from the point of view of actual loss of tonnage as they were in March. No less than 106 ships of as many as 488,124 tons have been sunk by enemy action. This, as we say, is quite alarming since within the two months of March and April, Britain has lost about a million tons of shipping at her disposal. But there is another side to the picture too. April was the month of the operations in Greece. On the one hand many ships were employed for transporting troops and war materials to Greece and then evacuating troops from that country. On the other the whole Greek merchant navy, in addition to British ships, had become exposed to concentrated and continuous German bombing in Greek harbours. It is suggested that over 180,000 tons were lost because of the war in Greece. If this exceptional loss is not taken into account, British and Allied tonnage sunk in April comes to a little over 300,000 tons, which is a distinct improvement over the March figures and encouraging from the point of view of the Battle of the Atlantic. A paradoxical situation is, however, arising in America over these losses. For, the Isolationists are trying to use Britsh success in the Atlantic as an argument against assistance by the American Navy! We do not, however, think that they will succeed. Meanwhile, the April losses have, to a certain extent been compensated for by Britain securing the use of a powerful Greek merchant fleet and a large number of Yugoslav ships.

Industrialisation

The representation made by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, to the Government of India regarding the need for more speedy industrialisation in the country follows the line of reasoning adopted by the public in general. It was an unreasonable remark made by the Commerce Member in the debate on the Finance Bill, that extensive industrialisation in India would seriously check imports and he wondered how there could be a "one way traffic in trade and commerce". It is an elementary point that the Commerce Member lost sight of and the Chamber has impressed upon him, that the very process of industrialisation is bound to release the large potential purchasing power of the people and also increase production, both industrial and agricultural, thus giving a fillip to the import and export trade. This is borne out by the fact that, although since the last European war, a generation ago, India has developed some important industries like textiles, iron and steel, cement, sugar and paper, the total import trade of the country has not only not diminished but has continued at the same level in spite of industrial advance.

Only Remedy For Unemployment

As regards the Commerce Member's argument about balanced adjustment between agriculture and industry, the Chamber points out that it is precisely on this ground that the Indian commercial community and the Indian public have been laying stress upon the necessity of a more rapid advance in industrialisation. Evverybody knows that there is far too much pressure on land, that millions who till the land are either unemployed or under-employed and that the only relief to them can be through the development of all feasible kinds of industries, large and small. It will be a long time before India will near the proper limits of industrialisation.

Sea Power: What It Means

By COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL

(This is the first of a series of talks on Sea Power by Commander King-Hall which are being broadcast by the B.B.C.)

It is a never-ending source of surprise to me considering that many people are now engaged in war, how many of them have no clear notion as to the true purpose of this unpleasant form of international relations. So many people seem to imagine that war is simply a matter of killing enemies. This is a very crude and elementary description of war.

It is true that there is a certain amount of body-lashing in war, but that is only part of the business. We attack the enemy's body in war in order to influence his brain, in order to make things so uncomfortable for his body that his mind says, "I had better surrender and agree to the demands of my opponent." That is why the strategy of total war consists in amalgamating in an intelligent compound the strategy of military operations with political operations, or propaganda, as it is sometimes called. Military operations, of course, include naval, land and air operations. I mention this fact because just as military operations are only a part of total war operations, so the use of sea power is only a part of all the military operations.

★

The sides of total war, the military and the political, are inexplicably linked to each other. Sea Power may be used to send arms to us. If it does this, the use of sea power also has a depressing effect on German morale. The German nation subjected to a blockade, or economic war as it is now called, which is based on sea power, also has the uneasy feeling that a constant increase of force is being built up against them on the western shores of the Atlantic, and that sea power may enable it to cross the ocean and to fall upon them. The phrase, "sea power," was given world-wide currency by an American naval officer. His name was A. T. Mahan and he made history, that is naval history, when in December 1889, he published the first edition of his famous book called, "The Influence of Sea power upon History." In this book, he examined the general history of Europe and America, with particular reference to the effect of sea power upon the course of that history. His writings had a profound effect on naval thought in all the admiralties of the world.

What is the purpose of sea power? This may seem a very simple question, but I can assure you that many volumes have been written on the subject by those who have followed in the footsteps and developed the ideas of the famous Admiral Mahan.

The object of sea power has been described as being the control of sea communications. From the earliest times, men have used the sea as a highway for transport. Its advantages over the land for this purpose are many, and its most obvious disadvantages are that some people are sick when at sea and men cannot walk on the sea. And since the seas are used by men as ways of communication, it is obvious that when two groups use the sea, two groups of men who have gone to war with each other, the group which can command the use of the sea routes and deny their use to the enemy has a great advantage.

★

If a nation commands the sea lanes, it can send its ships across the oceans, laden with supplies or with armies, and it can deny those facilities to its opponents. When the Persians invaded Greece in 460 B.C. under Xerxes, the Persians built a bridge of boats across the Hellespont and sent his great host down into Greece, where it forced its way to the pass of Thermopylae. This great Persian army was kept supplied by the Persian fleet operating in the Aegean.

The Greeks 2,400 years ago, like the Greeks of to-day, when invaded by barbarians decided to take to the sea. The ancient Greeks left a small garrison in Athens and under the leadership of Themistocles went out to challenge the Persians on the sea in the Straits of the Hellespont. The engagement between the two fleets was carried out under the eyes of the Persian king himself who, from a grandstand on a hill saw his fleet defeated by 200 Athenian triremes. The Persian army, cut off by Greek sea power from its source of supply, was obliged to retreat in confusion back into Asia Minor.

★

From 480 B.C. let us turn to 1941, when American assistance is of fundamental importance to the British war effort. That assistance can only become effective if it is expressed in the form of cargoes carried across the sea. The question as to whether enough of that assistance will reach the battle front will be decided by sea power. The Battle of the Atlantic, now raging over hundreds of thousands of square miles of sea, is a clash of sea power; and upon the outcome of that Battle may depend the fate of democratic civilisation. It is certainly true to say that, if we lose the Battle of the Atlantic, we lose the war; but if we win this battle, we are going a long way towards winning the war.

In order to carry out this control of sea communications through fleets of armed vessels, a belligerent endeavours to destroy the enemy fleet in battle, because if this can be done, the business of control becomes much simpler and indeed only an administrative performance. Therefore this is an important point to get hold of. One hopes to destroy the enemy battle fleet because to do so enables one then to use the sea routes without hindrance to other military operations which are intended to put pressure on enemy bodies so as to make their owners change their minds.

The first duty of an Admiral is thus to seek out and destroy the enemy fleet, because if this can be done, the exercise of sea power in the shape of controlling sea communications becomes very easy.

★

What is a fleet? What are the instruments of sea power? The unit of sea power is a battle fleet. In a general way, it may be compared perhaps to a division. Indeed, the comparison between a battle fleet and a German armoured division is peculiarly apt, because these mechanised divisions use guns which are very similar to those used by ships in

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Mr. Amery And The Bombay Conference

(By Sir TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU)

The following are extracts from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's article in the current number of the "Twentieth Century":—

There is one sentence in Mr. Amery's speech with which I differ so strongly on so many points, that it seems to me to deserve more than a passing thought. After referring to the "so-called Pakistan project, stated in this, its extreme form", he said: "Nor need I go back to the dismal record of India's history in eighteenth century, or to the disastrous experience of the Balkan countries before our eyes to-day in order to point out the terrible dangers inherent in any break-up of the essential unity of India, at any rate in its relation to the outside world."

I am glad that Mr. Amery referred to the history of the eighteenth century in India. For, that is a period full of warnings to us. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the Mughal dynasty threw up no first class representative on the throne. Fratricidal wars, followed by invasions by Nadir Shah, and later by Ahmad Shah Durani, robbed the Mughal empire of all vitality. Ambitious Ministers, ambitious Viceroys of the Emperor at Delhi, made no bones about setting up pseudo-independent kingdoms which they, in their turn, were not able to keep in tact to themselves, without coming into collision with, and then accepting terms at the hands of, rival European Powers which found their opportunity in India at that time. Internal dissensions and risings helped the process of disintegration. The Mahrattas and the Sikhs then rose, and were strong enough to squeeze out the remaining life-blood from the already decayed system of Mughal rule. They were, however, not strong enough or wise enough to build up an Indian State. Nor let us forget that some of the predatory tribes such as Pindaris, appeared on the scene and succeeded in carving out little States for themselves. The result was that Indian independence, such as it was in those days, became a thing of the past. To this extent the analogy of the eighteenth century holds good, and should be a warning to the Hindus and the Muslims alike. Once the strength of the Centre at Delhi was gone, the disruption and disintegration of the rest of the country was a matter of a few years only. To the Hindus it should also be a warning that they were not able, in spite of the advantage of numbers they had at that time, to set their house in order.

* * * *

The situation, however, has changed very much since in certain respects. New ideas of democracy, political freedom and "nationalism", have captured our minds; even the masses are no longer indifferent as to who rules and how he rules. And yet the fact remains that with all our professions of freedom and democracy and with all the adoption of Western slogans, we are divided into so many camps. With all the difficulties it is meeting in the West, and elsewhere, the British Empire is very different in its make-up, in its resources, in its determination to fight for its life, and in its organisation. One thing seems to me to be pretty certain, and that is, that if the dangers materialise, that is to say, if "the tidal wave of totalitarianism", either of the British or the Moscow variety, "comes like a Ganges flood, lapping up to the very frontier of India", our position will be one of helplessness and defencelessness, and after a few years of chaos and confusion, we shall have to start afresh. This can be by no means a pleasing prospect to any reflective mind.

* * *

It is clear that the dangers of the situation were present in Mr. Amery's mind when he referred to the eighteenth century in India. It is, however, not so clear that Mr. Amery has any definite ideas as to what he should do to anticipate and meet those dangers. We have been kept in a state of utter ignorance as to the military preparations for the defence of India. Although the defence of India concerns, and should concern, every Indian, yet he may not hope to enter the charmed circle of those who are, in fact, responsible for the organisation of the defence of the country. Even the War Board at the Centre about the establishment of which we heard so much last year, has yet to be born. I shall, therefore, not say anything more on the question of defence as the information that is retailed to us from time to time is hardly sufficient and mostly of a formal character. It is forbidden knowledge to us. I shall, therefore, address myself to the political side of the situation in India about which I can speak with some knowledge.

* * * *

I think the Indian point of view in the House of Commons could not have been put better than it

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1.)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

"In order that no misunderstanding may exist in the mind of the public in Britain or India, we as members of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce desire to make it clear that Mr. Arthur Moore's political views on the Indo-British constitutional issue, as expressed in recent newspaper articles, interviews, etc. In Britain and India, must not be regarded as being representative of the British business community here. . . . . .

In our considered view the India policy of His Majesty's Government, as propounded by the Viceroy on August 8th 1940, and in subsequent utterances by H. E. and the Secretary of State offers India the most effective means of simultaneously advancing her war effort and her constitutional status within the Empire."

—Calcutta Europeans.

* * * *

"India's problem is almost entirely one of expansion."

—Anglo-India.

According to its friend, Mr. M. A. Jinnah it is quite entirely one of dissection.

* * * *

According to the very Christian Lord Halifax the mistake of the last war was that the Allies did not march to Berlin.

The noble and Christian Lord, however, omitted to say that he did march to Berlin as a hunting guest of Reichs'-Marshal Goering a few years ago.

* * * *

It is alleged that the Iraqi Defence Minister, Sayid Naji Shawkat went to Turkey partly to meet Herr von Papen.

Let us hope Naji Showkat is not altogether a Nazi Showkat.

* * * *

A London report says that Herr Hitler is planning a meeting with Comrade Stalin.

Most probably. Comrade Stalin is already spreading the red carpet—we mean preparing the atmosphere for a cordial reception.

* * * *

The same report suggests that the Fuhrer proposes to give the Comrade a free hand in Asia.

That sounds less probable, what with the Japanese "task" and Chinese recalcitrance in East Asia, and Germany's urgent mission in Western Asia.

* * * *

A great deal of speculation is rife everywhere over the recent administrative changes in Spain.

Our own considered and quite correct opinion is that it is always a mistake to speculate over relations between brothers-in-law.

* * * *

The German radio describes the dismissal of the Falangish Governor of Madrid, Don Primo de Rivera, as "very surprising."

We do hope General Franco penitently dispels the German radio's surprise.

* * * *

The Italians admit that during the month of April they lost 49,869 "missing" in North Africa.

It is gratifying to note that the Italians have successfully maintained their record even while driving the "enemy" back.

* * * *

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy paid his first visit to Albania on Saturday last, says a report.

We hope the first thing His Majesty did on landing at Tirana was to send a message of gratitude to Herr Hitler.

* * * *

"Every night I have the same terrible dream: I fall into the water and struggle in despair until I am bathed in sweat. Then I wake up. What can I do about it?"

"Learn to swim."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Chickens that come home to roost have more sense than some people.

* * * *

Happiness is always where we find it, but seldom where we seek it.

* * * *

Some women, like puddings, are too rich to agree with their husbands.

* * * *

Most men find it easier to take two steps backward than to take one forward.

* * * *

The sweet music children make in a home has nothing in common with piano lessons.

* * * *

Many a man fails to make good because he spends most of his time trying to prove that luck is against him.

Drive Against Communal Clashes

EX-PREMIERS OF SIND AND BIHAR URGE UNITY AND TOLERANCE

Rajendra Prasad At Bihar Shareef

KARACHI, May 11.

"Either the 'badmash' element, who foment riots be wiped out or I should go out of office as there is no place in Sind for both. I am fully prepared even to lay down my life for making Sind safe for peaceful citizens and am determined to maintain peace at any cost." Thus declared Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Minister for Law and Order, addressing the Unity Conference convened at Sukkur last night.

The Conference was attended by prominent Hindu and Muslim zamindars of Sukkar District and also by District officials, local Congress and Hindu leaders.

JOINT ELECTORATES' SEQUEL

Continuing Sir Gulam said he was glad to see brotherly feeling developing between Hindus and Muslims as a result of the introduction of joint electorate in municipalities and expressed the conviction that the prosperity of the province lay in mutual understanding and sympathy between the two communities and harmonious living. He pointed out that it was so interwoven that a disruption in normal relationship would do incalculable harm to both of them. His message to them, therefore, he added would be "to go to the villages and preach intensively communal unity, as the Quoran and the Gita teach us tolerance and promotion of brotherly feeling.

Concluding the Minister pleaded with the Zamindars for amelioration of the conditions of Haris.

GOVT'S. TWO FOLD PROGRAMME

Mr. Valecha (M.L.A.) Congress, addressing the meeting, disclosed the Government's two-fold programme for the maintenance of peace in the province, namely, the rounding up of dacoits and bad characters and undertaking for unity propaganda.

Winding up the conference Mr. Ridley, District Magistrate, explained that the object of the Conference was to bring Hindus and Muslims together and assured them on behalf of the District officials that they would spare no pains to carry out the Government's two-fold programme.—A. P.

GAYA FORMS MET MILAP ASSOCIATION

GAYA, May 10.

"Communal riot takes place not for the sake of religion but for the sake of irreligion. The irreligious political ideas of the West have permeated this unfortunate country and have given rise to ugly episodes."

Thus observed Mr. Abdul Waheb, speaking at a public meeting held here last night to promote goodwill and harmony among the different communities. Mr. Mahammad Yunus, ex-Premier of Bihar, presided.

Prof. Rizvi of Rajendra College, Chapra, appealed for unity. Political ideologies, he said, were bound to differ, but they should remain human beings and not sink down to the level of brutes.

BAN ON POLITICAL LEADERS

Anotner speaker suggested that the District Magistrate should be asked that he should not allow any political leader to address any meeting and he should not allow any procession, whether for Pakistan or anti-Pakistan, to be taken out If any communal riot took place, the leaders must be arrested and not the ignorant members of the lower orders.

Mr. Yunus said that he had gone to Bihar Shariff and found victims of riots, both Hindus and Muslims, in the Ame Hospital lying side by side, treated by the same Doctor and dressed by the same compounder. He did not understand where was the sense in playing the role of brutes for a few days. They had to live togethe Riots did good to nobody, but simply spelt destruction and ruin on both communities.

"MEL-MILAP" ASSOCIATION

At the conclusion of the meeting, a "Mel-Milap" Association was formed with Mr. A. Shakoor, retired District and Sessions Judge as President, Mr. Gajadhar Prasad, retired Sub-Judge as Vice-President and other office-bearers, with a view to promoting mutual understanding and peace.—A. P.

Rajen Babu Busy At Bihar Shareef

PATNA, May 11.

The situation in Biha: Shareef has returned to normal. The District Magistrate, who was there for more than a week since the riot started, has returned to headquarters.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad along with his band of workers is still touring the affected area on his peace mission. He is expected to stay there for about two days more.

SAVARKAR'S MESSAGE

Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, is reported to have telegraphed to the Provincial Hindu Sabha inquiring about the communal situation in Bihar Shareef and asking the Provincial Sabha to arrange for relief for the riot-stricken villagers.

One of the wounded persons in the riot, who had been sent to the General Hospital here for treatment, succumbed to his injuries yesterday. This brings the total number of killed in the riot to 31.

In view of the communal situation peace committees with local leaders are being formed in the District and sub-divisional towns of the Province. The "Mel-Milap" Association is also active in holding unity conferences in important centres of the Province. On Saturday last they met at Gaya under the presidentship of Mr. Muhammad Unus, who dwelt on the futility of disunion among the communities and pleaded for establishment of cordial relations among them.

SATYAGRAHA SUSPENDED

Meanwhile Satyagraha in Gaya, it is learnt, has been suspended for the present on the advice of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Satyagrahis and other Congressmen in that district have been asked to direct their efforts towards bringing about happier relations between the communities.—A. P.

POLICEMAN FOUND SHOT DEAD

DACCA, May 11.

An armed police constable fell down dead in Nawabpur last night following the report of gunfire.

The shot is said to have been fired from his own rifle which was found beside him. The constable, Dharam Rai, was on duty on the Nawabpur road.

An enquiry has been instituted to ascertain the cause of his death. The "post mortem" examination was held this morning.

Pandit Bhudev Sharma, Secretary of the Cawnpore Hindu Sabha, arrived at Dacca to-day after visiting the riot affected areas in Narayanganj Sub-Division.—A. P.

Appeal For Relief Of Dacca Riot Victims

The President of the Ramkrishna Mission issues the following appeal for relief of the Dacca riot victims:

The public are fully aware of the tragic sufferings of the people of Eastern Bengal particularly of the district of Dacca, caused by the recent communal riot. Raids, loot and arson have inflicted heavy economic loss and indescribable physical sufferings on the people of the Dacca town as well as rural areas.

Some of our centres in Eastern Bengal have undertaken the task of rendering immediate relief.

We hope that generous men and women particularly the Bengali residents of Bombay will rise equal to the occasion and contribute their mite for removing the miseries of their brothers and sisters.

Any contribution, however small will be thankfully received by the President, Secretary or Treasurer of the Ramakrishna Ashram.

Huq On His Mission To Viceroy

Will Urge Necessity Of Summoning A Round Table Conference

MEERUT, May 11.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier, interviewed on his arrival here "en route" to Simla, stated that he was going to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and urge upon him the "extreme necessity of associating Indians with the Central as well as Provincial administrations to a large extent, in order to make the executive as representative as possible".

Mr. Huq added that he was anxious that conditions should be made favourable to an All-India effort for defending India against all aggression. He said that he will also urge upon His Excellency the necessity of summoning a round table conference representative of all communities and interests in order to settle a scheme for the future Government of India.—A. P.

Peace Brigade For Bombay?

B. P. C. C. Chief On Gandhian Way Of Tackling Communalism

At an informal meeting of the Congress volunteers at the Congress House, on Sunday, Mr. Dhirajlal Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., revealed that a concrete scheme for the formation of a "Peace Brigade" might be evolved after consultations with the different district ward Presidents and after a further meeting with the volunteers, shortly.

But now, he added, the time had come to think seriously and decide whether they should in the first instance form a "Peace Brigade" and after having formed one, they should continue to work in that direction, as a matter of paramount duty towards the country.

It was obvious that they would take some time to think over such a serious matter and therefore he proposed to meet them again after eight or ten days to evolve a concrete scheme to work on the lines suggested by Gandhiji for checking communal trouble.

It was not merely enough to start a "Peace Brigade" and let it die of inanition or lack of courage. What was required was both physical and soul power.

VOLUNTEERS' SUGGESTIONS.

Earlier different types of experiences were understood to have been narrated by the volunteers posted at several places for relief and rescue work during the recent communal disturbances in the city. The President of the B.P.C.C. congratulated them and listened to the suggestions made by them.

Nazi Swoop On London

LONDON, May 11.

RAIDERS WERE OVER LONDON IN FORCE LAST NIGHT. THE MOON WAS AT ITS FULL. AFTER OPENING THE RAID WITH FIREBOMBS THE RAIDERS DROPPED MANY HEAVY HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS.

THE ATTACK SOON BEGAN TO DEVELOP ON A BIG SCALE. MORE AND MORE INCENDIARIES WERE UNLOADED. THE RAIDERS SWOOPED LOW TO RELEASE THEIR BOMBS. SOME HOUSEHOLDERS DECLARED THAT THEY SEEMED TO BE "ALMOST AS LOW AS THE ROOF TOPS."

When the first bomber crashed there was a heavy anti-aircraft barrage.

Shortly afterwards two more bombers were reported to have been brought down. One went spinning down in a spiral dive after machine-gunning had been heard.

The fourth plane was reported by observers to explode in mid-air and hurtle to the earth.

NAZIS PAY DEARLY

"Reuter's" staff reporter wires:

The debris thrown skywards fluttered down in tiny fragments like blackened snowflakes on parts of London on Sunday. The British Capital was shaking off the last of the effects of Saturday night's raid for which the enemy, in doing considerable damage, paid dearly with 33 bombers and their crews.

SMOKE AND RUINS.

Smoke was hanging over some areas as I toured the capital this morning. I walked through streets still laced with hosepipes and my eyes smarted from the acrid smoke and I continually brushed falling smuts off my clothes. I strode by little tongues of flames which licked the gutted remains of the interior of an office. Elsewhere firemen were still at work damping and hacking down other smoking ruins, begrimed but heroic in their Sunday duty of saving the city they love.

In many areas little heaps of sand and remains of burned out incendiaries on the pavements and roadway testified to the huge number of firebombs dropped.

LONDON CARRIES ON.

Sunday workers still made their way to their centres of activity, taxis hurried along every open thoroughfare and buses, some times by circuitous routes, continued their public service with the minimum possible interruption It was all symbolic of he determination of the Londoner to carry on despite every thing.

There was less of the bright talk. Perhaps some people were in some such mood as that Kipling saw when he wrote "The English began to hate".

The outlines of two great shrines of Christian service—Westminster and St. Paul's Cathedral—stood out nobly against the sky.

DETAILS OF RAID

An alert was sounded in the London area late last night and soon afterwards anti-aircraft guns opened up, and bombs crashed in one area. Some of the first Nazi raiders to arrive over the London area showered down clusters of incendiaries in one district.

The raid quickly developed into the heaviest on the capital since another Saturday night three weeks ago (April 19th). The planes came over in rapid succession. The wicked scream of high explosives mingled with the clatter of "Molotov Breadbaskets" (bunches of firebombs) and the barking of guns to form an unholy symphony played against the background of a brilliant moonlit sky. When one bomb dropped in a street market there were some casualties and some people were trapped in debris.

Three Houses Wrecked

Two high explosive bombs in one area wrecked three houses and damaged others. Four people were injured, one seriously. In a nearby area high-explosive bombs damaged more houses and there were a number of casualties but none fatal. The residential area in district on the outskirts suffered badly.

A direct hit on a warden's post killed the Chief Warden while others are believed to have been injured. Houses were damaged. There were several casualties and the debris of one house was still being searched early to-day for persons who, it was feared, were buried there. Two hospitals were hit and at one there were a number of casualties.

HOSPITALS HIT.

Five hospitals including a children hospital were hit during last night's raid over London area and casualties were caused at three of them though apparently not at the children's hospal. Some people were injured when a hotel was hit, and casualties were caused at a shelter. A cinema, churches and other buildings also suffered. The raiders passed sounded shortly before dawn.

Fire-Fighters Defy Bombers

Although gallant efforts of fire-fighters prevented many incendiaries causing fires, not all the fire-bombs could be made harmless, and a number of buildings and houses caught fire.

In some areas high explosives were dropped just before a load of incendiaries, presumably with the object of intimidating by this new technique the fire-fighting services, but it did not stop fire-watchers and firemen getting out on the job. A Nazi bomber is reported to have been shot down in flames early this morning

One auxiliary fire-service post received a direct hit but luckily there were no casualties. A club was also wrecked by direct hit. As the firemen and R.A.F. workers were fighting the blaze at premises in home counties, which had earlier in the night been showered with thousands of incendiaries a raider swooped low out of the sky, and raked the areas with its machineguns. A few minutes later high explosive bombs were sent crashing down, but there were no casualties.

Streets Bright As Day

Reuter reporter found the streets of one district almost as bright as day in the glare of fires from burning buildings. Huge clouds of smoke mingled with sparks hung over the scene, while anti-aircraft guns barked and the hum of planes could be heard overhead. The clang of bells of fire-engines was heard as they dashed through the streets to deal with blazes, while ambulances sped to the scene of outbreaks or to the buildings demolished or damaged by high explosive bombs to pick up victims saved by fire-fighters and rescue squads. Lengths of firehose ran like serpents through the streets strewn with broken glass, bricks and fragments of stonework from shattered buildings Blue-coated steel-helmeted police both regular and war reserve kept the danger zones clear of unauthorised individuals, while groups of fire-fighters women as well as men stood ready to deal with any other fire-bombs that might be dropped, ignoring the danger of high explosives from planes overhead or splinters of shell from anti-aircraft guns.

South-East Coastal Town Attacked

The raid was not confined to London area. A large number of incendiary bombs fell in a South-East coast town. In most cases fire-watching parties had outbreaks of fire under control before the arrival of the regular and auxiliary fire brigades. No serious casualties were reported though people were sleeping in many of the houses on which bombs fell.

Passenger Train Machine-gunned

Mortally wounded when a German raider swooped down and machine-gunned a passenger train between two towns in South England this evening (Saturday), the driver stopped the train with the assistance of the fireman who was also wounded and backed to the safety of a nearby station. The driver died shortly afterwards in a hospital to which the fireman and passengers were also taken.

PALESTINE ARABS HAVE NO SYMPATHY FOR IRAQ 'CLIQUE'

Turkish Press On Rashid Ali's Frustrated Designs

The following cable has been received from London:—

The Turkish paper "Aksham" in its issue of May 5 says that the Iraq Government are not fighting for the country's freedom but as the tools of the Germans are wishing to strike Britain at a most vulnerable point. It is in the interests of the British and the Iraqis themselves that this design be rapidly frustrated.

Events in Iraq, according to authoritative sources in Jerusalem, have caused sincere distress to all Palestine Arabs, very few of whom have a good word to say about the military 'clique' which is attempting to sell Iraq to Germany for gold.

The virtual paralysing of the dissident forces by prompt British counter-action, which it is well noted was assisted by Iraqi volunteers, has brought great relief. It is also noted that German assistance to Rashid Ali has hitherto consisted of nothing more than a stream of lies broadcast from Berlin.

Some of these, relating to imaginary disturbances in Palestine were particularly ill chosen since on the day when Berlin was screaming about an Arab attack on British troops in Nablus the whole town of Nablus was actually turning out to celebrate a parade of Arab recruits which was the occasion for cordial exchanges by British civil and military officers and leading Arabs.

Considerable local satisfaction has been caused by the decision by Government to establish an exhibition in Palestine of products from Cairo which is regarded as a further manifestation of the increase economic exchanges of the countries of the Mid East resulting from the war. —Reuter.

Bengal Minister For Dacca

DARJEELING, May 11

The Hon. Sir B P. Singh Roy left for Calcutta this afternoon 'en route' to Dacca, where he will supervise Government relief work in the riot affected areas in the city and mofussil. He will also examine the arrangements made by the Government for economic rehabilitation of the people.

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Mullick also left for Calcutta to-day.—A. P.

R.A.F. Bombers Over Germany

LONDON, May 11.

It is learned that the R.A.F made a heavy attack on Saturday night with a strong force of bombers on the shipyard and industrial quarter of Hamburg, while smaller forces attacked Bremen, Emden and Rotterdam. Berlin was also attacked.—Reuter.

Ford Workers' Union Way To End Dispute

Proposals To Company Chief: Representation To Govt. To Intervene

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Monday, it is expected, will be a critical day in the situation created by the wholesale dismissal of a large number of its workers by the Ford Motor Car Company. The Ford Motor Workers Union has asked for a reply from the Managing Director of the Company to the letter its president, Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, has addressed to him, by 5 p.m. on that day. The letter, a spokesman of the Union told a reporter of this paper, besides setting forth the case of the workers, has asked the Company to agree to one of three courses suggested, namely, (1) reference of the dispute to a committee mutually agreed upon, or (2) to one that may be appointed by the Commissioner of Labour, or (3) by the Government of Bombay.

It is pointed out that the extreme restraint that the Union has observed all these days has not only strengthened the hands of the Union, but has also reinforced the case of the workers. "By its refusal to open negotiations, the management of the Company has laid itself open to the charge that their action was pre-meditated and deliberate and was resorted to this break the Union. If this is so, it is in the best traditions of the Fords in America, but their local representatives seem to forget that even the mighty Fords organisations in America have had to bow before the Union of their workers only the other day. If the local agents think they can do one better than their principals, they will soon be disillusioned," said a Union official who proceeded."

"The deadlock cannot continue in its passive form for any length of time: If the Ford management does not accept our moderate proposals, we will have to look for other courses open to us. We wish to avoid extreme steps and in that desire we have approached the Government of Bombay for immediate intervention. We have proposed that the Government may be pleased to enforce the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act by having the matter referred to a Board of Conciliation or appoint a Court of Inquiry. We have also prepared the workers' case which will be submitted to the National Services Tribunal which in all probability will take it up on Friday. We, however, hope that the Government of Bombay will respond to our request and bring the unfortunate disput to an immediate and satisfactory end. We are still hoping for the best."

Concluding, the Union official said: "The dispute has received great public attention and there is general appreciation of the way in which the Union has been handling the matter. We are assured of public sympathy and support. We were a little concerned when a report appeared in the press that the Ford Company had been declared a "protected area" and there were naturally some misgivings. But the declaration of the President of the Union yesterday that his inquiries with the Government elicited the information that the press report was without foundation and that the Company is not a "protected area", has removed those misgivings. It may be hoping against hope, but we still trust that the Company will yet see the unwisdom of its present attitude and will be prepared to agree to any of the courses suggested by us."

R. A. F. Leaves Big Trail Of Fires On Hamburg

LONDON, May 11.

A STRONG FORCE OF AIRCRAFT OF THE BOMBER COMMAND ATTACKED SHIPYARDS AND INDUSTRIAL QUARTERS OF HAMBURG. THE DAMAGE DONE WAS VERY GREAT AND MANY LARGE FIRES WERE LEFT BURNING, SAYS AN AIR MINISTRY 'COMMUNIQUE.'

OBJECTIVES IN BERLIN ATTACKED

The 'communique' adds: "Smaller forces attacked ports of Bremen, Emden, Rotterdam and objectives in Berlin.

Other aircraft attacked enemy shipping. A Naval vessel was hit and two supply ships were damaged.

In brilliant moonlight many combats took place between our bombers and enemy fighters. In a number of these engagements the enemy was seen to be hit and broke off action.

Two enemy fighters are known to have been destroyed and several others were probably destroyed. Seven of our bombers are missing".

Supply Ships Attacked

"Aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked enemy supply ships and docks and oil stores at La Pallice. Many fires were seen in oil stores and a refinery and much damage was done to dock-side buildings.

Other aircraft of the Coastal Command attacked shipping off the Dutch and Danish coasts.

No aircraft of the Coastal Command is missing from these operations."

CALL FOR A. R. P IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 11.

An appeal to the citizens of Madras to enlist themselves in large number in the A. R. P. service was made by Mr. C. R. Charsley, special A. R. P. officer of Madras, speaking at a public meeting in Chepauk held under the auspices of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association.

Explaining the A. R. P. scheme he said the city had been divided into 21 sections to combat any possible danger from air raid. Each section would be in charge of a warden assisted by a number of deputy wardens. Each of these sections had been further divided into three, which would be in charge of persons commanding respect and influence in the locality. If this arrangement was put through, he said, the main problem of A. R. P. work would be solved. The service of the wardens, he said, was the backbone of the A. R. P. and he appealed particularly to Government officials to enrol themselves as A. R. P. wardens.

The Government, he said, were spending large sums of money in connection with defence work and he hoped it would not suffer for want of co-operation on the part of the public.—A. P.

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India Badly Needs Efficient Non-Violent Army

Abdul Ghaffar Khan On National Uplift Work In Frontier

PESHAWAR, May 10.

India's need of the hour is an efficient non-violent army, remarked Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, at a public meeting which brought to close the eight-day Redshirt camp in Doaba area yesterday.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan also referred to the great work of national uplift that had yet to be accomplished on the Frontier and made an appeal for increased devotion to the programme of reconstruction.

On the final day, as on the previous days, working parties paid scavenging visits to various villages in the vicinity. Yesterday a party under Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan went round Islamabad, Mattamughalkhel, Sadargarhi, Kotzai, Hassarnzai, Mandazai, Sarikh, Kotah, Tarnab, Mozai and Suble and swept the 'Hunjras' Mosques and streets.

A display of Charkha-spinning was also held on the final day.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAK

DHARWAR, May 10.

BELGAUM DISTRICT:—Shri Venkaraddi Hooli President Belgaum District Congress Committee and Shri Srirang Kamat a prominent worker were arrested on 5-5-41 under Sec. 129 D. I. R. and are detained in Belgaum Central Prison. Shri Annu Guruji a local Congress worker was arrested for his alleged anti-war speech.

Of the 81 Satyagrahis arrested on 5-5-41 the following 30 were sentenced by the City Magistrate, Belgaum.

Shris 1. Basavenneppa Angadi, 2. Gadigeyya Kadadevarmath, 3. Yellappa Madival, 4. Siddappa Nari, 5. Chennappa Yargavi, 6. Maharudrappayya Hiremath, 7. Adiveppa Hooli, 8. Maharudrayya Hiremath, 9. Kallappa Barker, 10. Vishwanathgouda Renigoudar, 11. Ningappa Kagadhal, 12. Phakirappa Tirakappanavar, 13. Gangappa Pochenavar, 14. Parameshwar Matti, 15. Basappa Karikatti, 16. Mallappa Kotanaki, 17. Mugappa Sintre, 18. Basavantappa Sintre, 19. Balappa Jain, 20. Basappa Siddapur, 21. Huligeppa Moolimani, 22. Dattatraya Dalavi, 23. Mallappa Kudri, 24. Veerayya Ganachari, 25. Somappa Kadannavar were sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine in default 2 months' R. I. each. Shris 26. Hanamantavva Talavar, 27. Iravva Honaval, these lady Satyagrahis were sentenced till the rising of the court and Rs. 50 fine in default 2 months' S. I. Shri 28. Shivappa Santre was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 200 fine in default 3 months'.

28. Shri Doddappa Gorbal, 30. Shri Bhimappa Karannavar were sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine in default 3 months' R. I.

Shris Anantacharya Mittimani, Krishnarao Joshi and Sadashivappa Javali were arrested for offering Satyagraha and sentenced to four months' S. I. on 5-5-41.

100 political prisoners from Belgaum Central Prison (Hindalgi) were transferred to Yeravda Central Prison on 5-5-41. It is reliably understood that these prisoners were transferred in order to make room for a batch of 81 from Belgaum District.

DHARWAR DISTRICT:—Shris Chennappagoudar and Mahalinganagouda who were arrested for offering Satyagraha were sentenced to four months' S. I. Shri Dharmappa Kuri was sentenced to 3 months' S. I. for offering Satyagraha.

Shris Bhaskarappa Arkasali, Veerappa Doddamani, who offered Satyagraha in Hubli City were sentenced to four months' S. I. on 6-5-41.

COORG DISTRICT:—Shris B. G. Ganapayya, M. Ayyappa, and H. B. Tammayya were sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 30 fine in default one month's R. I. Shri M. Chengappa was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 30 fine in default one and half months'. Shri P. Subbayya was sentenced to 4 months' R. I. and Rs. 50 (fifty) fine in default one and half months'. All these five Satyagrahis were touring in the district making anti-war propaganda.

MANGALORE DISTRICT:—The following four Satyagrahis from Kerala Province reached Mangalore on 4-5-41 "en route" to Delhi. They have been given all assistance and many of the villagers have welcomed them in a fitting manner. They proceeded to North Kanara on 6-5-41.

Shris 1. P. K. Gopalan, 2. A. V. Kunchiramanair and 3. M. Kumaran and 4. V. Kumchiraman.

ANTI-AMERY DAY:—This day was observed on 5-5-41 by holding public meetings in Kottur, Haral, (Bellary District), Ilkal, Ron Kurahatti and Hirehal. Resolutions were passed condemning the recent speech of Mr. L. S. Amery and supporting Gandhiji's statement.

DHARWAR TALUK:—On behalf of the Dharwar Taluk Congress Committee a public meeting was held in a village Yettinagud to explain the political situation to the villagers.

CALCUTTA EDITOR REFUSED BAIL

To Be Prosecuted Under Defence Of India Rules

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Mr. Niranjansingh Taleb, editor of the "Desh Darpan", a Gurmukhi daily of Calcutta, is being prosecuted before the Additional District Magistrate of Alipore under the Defence of India Rules in connection with an article published in the paper on April 30.

Mr. Taleb was arrested in Bombay and let on bail with directions to appear before this court. The court however, refused bail and remanded him to custody.—United Press.

Damoh's First Satyagrahi Dead

JUBBULPORE, May 11.

Singhai Premchand Jain, first Satyagrahi from Damoh, who was released from the Nagpur Central Jail on May 3 last died yesterday after a short illness.

A large number of Hindus and Muslims attended the funeral.—United Press.

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

I have only just received an advance copy of the Oxford University Pres publication "Lies As Allies" by Lord Maugham, recently Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The book will be officially published in Bombay today. I have not had time to look into it, but those interested in the subject should get their copy early.

* * * *

But in a class all by itself is a book I have nearly finished over the week-end. For those to whom my taste in books appeals, I would say "Get your copy before they get out of stock." Otherwise you may have to wait for another shipment. The book is "A Prophet At Home" by Doughlas Reed. If you've read "Insanity Fair" and "Disgrace Abounding", you've surely liked them, but this new book of Doughlas Reed excels anything he has yet written.

* * * *

Without Comment: A Vichy message says: "Four men, supporters of General de Gaulle, were condemned to death in their absence by the Clermont Ferrand Military Tribunal to-day (Saturday). Twelve were sentenced to hard labour for life, six to 20 years' detention, and 20 years' banishment, 18 to ten years' imprisonment and ten to one year's imprisonment."

Allons enfants de la patrie!

Indian Socialists' Call To British Labour

OVERTHROW OF NAZISM MUST MEAN END OF IMPERIALISM

Radical Reconsideration Of Congress Policy Urged: War Has Hit Workers And Peasants Hard: 'Pakistan' Cry Is To Consolidate Class Rule: Mass Must Reject It

The National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party met in Patna early this month. In the course of its sittings which extended to three days the national and international situation, as it has developed in the wake of the war, was considered and important decisions taken. Some of the more important resolutions are published below.

In the course of an appeal to the British working class the National Executive of the Congress Socialist Party says:—

We have read with great interest your appeal to the German workers wherein you point out that the Nazi Distatorship means not only the enslavement of the German workers but also is a menace to freedom, international order and social justice all the world over.

"Most of you must be ignorant of the happenings in this country, where during this war of "Liberation and for Democracy" civil liberties have become non-existent.

"We appeal to you in the name of workers the world over suffering under imperialist heel that it will be in the fitness of things that while you appeal and fight for the overthrow of Nazism, you should also help to end Imperialism."

SOCIALISTS AND CONGRESS POLICY

Demand For Drastic Reconsideration

The following resolutions were passed:—

The National Executive of the Congress Socialist Party sends its greetings to the thousands of men and women, a large number of whom are drawn from workers and peasants, for the suffering they are undergoing in the prisons of India and congratulates them on the courage they have shown in standing up for the free and unfettered right of India to take its own decisions on matters of such vital national concern as issues of war and peace.

While strongly disagreeing with the theory of non-embarrassment and the method of individual civil disobedience the Party gave its support to the latter in Bombay for two reasons. Firstly because the Bombay decision meant the abandonment of the suicidal Poona position and secondly because the Party felt that any form of resistance, however inadequate and halting it might be, was preferable to the utter inaction to which the country was being reduced. The party also felt that the force of circumstances and British unconcern at the moral gesture of the Congress would inevitably bring the Congress back to the path of realism.

The National Executive draws the attention of the Congress to the fact that from the latest utterances of leading British politicians including Mr. Amery the chivalrous gesture of the Congress not to embarrass the British Government in their present plight and what Mahatma Gandhi describes as studied moderation on the part of the Congress, far from being appreciated, has been assumed to be a sign of weakness regarding India's desire for freedom and its capacity to achieve it, is used by Britain to sow further dissensions for the purpose of putting off the Indian demand of Independence.

NON-VIOLENT SOCIETY

The National Executive notes from various utterances of Mahatma Gandhi that he is most concerned not with the issue of immediate or proximate Independence but with a grand experiment in Non-Violence.

While the party accepts the ideal of a non-violent society, the National Executive is of opinion that such society is only possible in a world order devoid of racial and economic exploitation In the absence of such world order the belief in non-violence for its own sake is a mirage and is fraught with the gravest danger particularly at the present moment.

We have considered it necessary to give expression to the above view because we know that an overwhelming majority even of Congressmen and a large section of the Working Committee also do not subscribe to the acceptance of non-violence as a phenomenon standing in isolated grandeur irrespective of the social structure or the prevailing circumstances in the world as it became apparent from the Poona resolution.

The National Executive is emphatically of the opinion that the time has now come to reconsider the situation and is also of opinion that the struggle should be intensified on the demand of Independence and that such struggle should be based on mass resistance and that the recruitment for such struggle be thrown open to all who accept the goal of independence.

The National Executive is of opinion that taking all the circumstances into consideration a drastic reconsideration of the Congress policy has become necessary. The National Executive is of opinion that apart from pressing the issue of Independence it is also necessary to prepare the country to meet any crisis that might confront it.

War And The People

The National Executive is of the opinion that the war has hit very hard the people of this country in general and the workers and peasants in particular.

Whatever the war or peace aims of the British Government might be, it is difficult to believe from our experience that these could include the establishment of world democracy because one of the first essentials of democracy is the existence and safeguarding of civil liberties.

These liberties have never existed to any appreciable extent in India. Ruling by "emergency" decrees with their concommitants of extensive and arbitrary powers to the police and the curtailment of the powers of the courts to protect the liberty of the citizen has not been an uncommon feature. Since the outbreak of the war this kind of rule has become more common and extensive and is restored to in the name of the Defence of India.

The average middle class employee at no time well paid has been very hard hit because while he is called upon to contribute more in taxes direct and indirect, and while the cost of living has appreciably gone up receives no higher salary The same is the plight of domestic and other employees.

PLIGHT OF LABOUR

Although the workers organizations have not been interfered as such the widespread arrest of their leaders has had the effect of overawing and crippling them The Labour ordinances also had the effect of putting various restrictions on the workers' rights and liberties, and even where they might have, have omitted to provide corresponding safeguards. The standard of living already low by reason of inadequate wages, has been further lowered because, except in a few cases, the workers have been unable to secure allowance to compensate the higher cost of living.

We demand that in all fairness adequate dearness allowances should be secured to the workers. The owners who are always quick in reducing wages on the pretext of slumps must also be compelled to share their prosperity with their workers. The permission for increased hours of work must be immediately withdrawn so that at least a few of the millions of the unemployed may get a chance to earn a living.

PEASANTS BEING PAUPERISED

The peasant leaders as well as the peasant organisations have also come in for their share of repression. Peasant organisers have been arrested in thousands Recently all the members of the Reception Committee which was organising a Kisan Conference at Etawah were arrested. Incidentally they were all members of the Party. Com. Rambriksha Benipuri was arrested on the 3rd May at Patna station on his way to preside over the Bihar Provincial Kisan Conference at Gaya. Similar is the story of different provinces.

Apart from repression the various measures controlling production, prices and sales have prevented the peasant from deriving any benefit from the increased demand of various commodities consequent on the war. He has, however, been the victim of the increased price of industrial and manufactured goods. Like the worker the peasant has also been the worse off and unless prompt and drastic steps are taken he will become completely pauperised.

In conclusion we must point out that while Britain might fight her war it cannot be at the cost of the liberties and the moral and material welfare of the Indian people.

Communal Situation

The National Executive views the Communal situation with grave concern. The party is of opinion that the policy of divide and rule which introduced the virus of separation on religious basis has been spreading in the body politic and threatens its very existence.

Communalism, if unchecked, spreads and breeds quickly and to-day we find the communal leaders each promising his co-religionists Hindu-Raj or Pakistan. One of the communal organizations, viz., the Muslim League, has actually adopted the principle of the division of this country on religious basis as its creed. This will inevitably lead to other communal organizations viewing with each other in proclaiming their own schemes of Hindu-Raj, Khalistan, Dravidistan and even Acchutistan. It is unnecessary to add that the Party will emphatically and unequivocally oppose any scheme of division on religious basis from whatever quarter it might emanate.

HOW TO SOLVE PROBLEM

It is necessary to examine what really lies at the root of such schemes and to see if any of them can provide a solution of the fundamental problems facing the masses both Hindu and Muslim in this country These are the problems of grinding poverty and exploitation of the workers and the peasants of India. The Party is of opinion that these problems cannot be solved by the division of the country in religious States. The facile suggestion that as soon as the Hindus and Muslims are divided into their separate States all will be well with the world can only come from those who have not even touched the fringe of those problems. The communal question has always had behind it the vested interests and they have always used religion as a means of dragging their ignorant co-religionists with them. The average Hindu and Muslim have nothing to fear from each other because they do not want to exploit each other much less subjugate each other. The Hindu and the Muslim worker or peasant has much more in common with each other than with their co-religionists capitalist or zamindar and so far we have seen no evidence that the possessing classes have dicriminated in the matter of wages or treatment or rent in favour of their co-religionists. Division of India into religious States will only result in the consolidation of the rule of the classes and to that extent put off the advent of Socialism.

THE TWO NATION THEORY

It is necessary to make it clear that the idea is based on several misconceptions. The very first assumption that the Hindus and the Muslims are two separate nations is justified neither historically nor culturally. Historically both are sons of the soil; culturally while we find cultural differences in minor degrees from province to province. The fundamentals underlying have remained neither Hindu nor Muslim but a happy blend of the two. Assuming, however, the existence of different cultures it has never come in the way of the people of these varying cultures living in the same State and proudly claiming the same nationality as is evidenced by Switzerland and the U. S. A. Complete homogenity in the matter of race, religion or language has never been essential to the existence of a nation. All that is needed is a feeling of a common ownership of a particular territory and common political and economic interests.

The second assumption that because the Hindu population is larger there must necessarily be the rule of the Hindus is equally fallacious. Excepting in Nazi Germany and the countries at present dominated by Germany in no country in the world has legislation been devised discriminating against persons holding certain religious beliefs and in practice the political parties as is inevitable are composed of men and women of different creeds who hold common political views and who have common economic interests. As already pointed out the Hindu and the Muslim worker or peasant have much more in common with each other than with their co-religionist owner or zamindar.

The National Executive is also of opinion that if at any time India is so divided it will lead to greater fanaticism on both sides and by the consequent wars India would again become an easy prey to foreign domination.

The Party wants to make it clear that it is not opposed to statutory safeguards for protecting whatever religious, cultural and linguistic interests might demand.

The National Executive therefore warns the masses of the Indian people from walking into such clever traps and call upon them to assert their common heritage and interests and reject such schemes which can benefit the foreign rulers or the upper classes of each community alone.

Bigger Provincial Cadre In Frontier

PESHAWAR, May 10.

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the Governor of the North-West Frontier Province has directed that with effect from May 8, 1941, the permanent strength of the cadre of the Provincial Civil Service (Executive Branch) shall be increased from 40 to 45 posts made up of 29 posts for duty in the Settled Districts, seven for duty in the Political Agencies, four leave reserve and five Deputation Reserve.

The existing rates of pay and allowances will remain unaffected. Of the 45 posts, 54 will be on the ordinary time—scale and one on the selection grade time scale. The permanent strength now fixed is inclusive of temporary additions to the cadre at present in existence.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—This Has Nothing to Do with the Alleged European Greased Axis

By BUD FISHER

HEY, MUTT! WHY DON'T WE SEE THE MOON IN THE DAYTIME?
WELL, YOU SEE THE EARTH REVOLVES ON ITS AXIS EVERY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS!
YES, BUT WHY CAN'T WE SEE IT RIGHT NOW?
RIGHT NOW IT'S ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD! IT'S OVER IN RUSSIA!
WHEN IS IT COMING BACK? TONIGHT?
IT DON'T COME BACK! WE GO THERE!
HECK, NO! NOT ME! I'M NOT GOING OVER THERE!
WE DON'T GO OVER THERE -
BUT YOU JUST SAID WE DO!
HERE IT COMES NOW! I KNEW MUTT WAS SPOOFING ME!
1-16

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Mr. Amery And The Bombay Conference

(Continued from Page 6.)

was by Sir Stanley Reed who said in all frankness and sincerity that Mr. Amery's speech had left him "under a sense of depression."

It did not take them anywhere (he said) did not lead them any further on the road to a solution of the great problem of closer co-operation between India and the British Commonwealth at the present time.

He could not quite reconcile to the picture of India under the present regime, presented by Mr Amery with that which reached him from many other sources. Now let it not be forgotten that Sir Stanley Reed was for many years the Editor of the "Times of India" and wielded great influence not only with successive Viceroys but with great Indian leaders of his generation. Probably there is scarcely any member of the House of Commons who can speak with such personal knowledge and authority about India as Sir Stanley Reed. Sir George Schuster's authority also cannot be ignored or minimised. Until about seven years ago, he was the Finance Member of the Government of India, and has, since his retirement, taken much interest in Indian affairs. He has followed up his speech in the House by another speech at the East India Association. Mr. Arthur Moore, Editor of the "Statesman", now on leave in England, has also uttered some blunt truths, and asked for a new approach to the Indian problem. But what is more, the London "Times" has sounded a note of warning and said that in spite of Mr. Amery's excellent speech, the debate left the House of Commons in "a somewhat dissatisfied mood." It now recognises that the continuance of the Indian constitutional deadlock is causing concern in England and a sense of frustration in India. The "Times" points out that the Western members of the Axis are challenging the British control of the Mediterranean approaches to India, and the attitude of Japan is doubtful. It has referred to the suggestion of its correspondent in India who is a well-known figure in Simla and Delhi, that a critical examination of the proposals of the British the Congress and the Moderates might lead to the discovery of a common basis of agreement. There could be no clearer condemnation of the policy hitherto followed, and the warning given by the "Times" comes, not a minute too soon.

* * * *

I shall now briefly refer to some other aspects of Mr. Amery's speech. He referred to the August offer. What was the essence of that statement?—he asked. It was, said he, that "the framework of India's future constitution should be devised by Indians themselves and not by this House." He described it as "a revolutionary announcement." He went on to say:

> Even more important in this connection is the stipulation that the constitution itself, and also the body which is to frame it, must be the outcome of agreement between the principal elements in India's national life, pre-requisite to the success of the future constitution. For, if Indians cannot agree upon what kind of constitution they are prepared to work, how are they likely to agree upon the actual working of it?

All this is, I admit, very logical. A certain amount of agreement between different elements of the country will always be necessary, but the whole question is as to what the extent and character of that agreement shall be. When it is apparent that two big organised parties have been carrying on a domestic war under the inspiration of different ideas, and when each one of them claims for its principles and resolutions the binding force of a creed, it is extremely dangerous to make agreement between them a pre-requisite of any change in the constitution. What is to happen if they do not come to any agreement? Is the old Constitution, which has lost all vitality and which satisfies no one, to continue? Will British Parliament then abdicate its right or claim to frame any constitution for us? Will other parties in India be totally ignored? Apparently in Mr. Amery's strategy there is no place for middle-minded men of any community. This is the strangest irony of the situation.

* * * *

Mr. Amery has once again said that Indian statesmen need not be bound by the system of Government at the Centre contemplated in the Government of India Act or the relations between that Centre and the Provinces and the States. What exactly he is driving at, it is not possible to say, but in the very next sentence he says: "If they agree regarding the redistribution of powers or the electoral system, that is a field open to them for settlement." I have for a long time held that one line of advance lies in considering how far the powers of the Provinces and the Centre may be redistributed. Though, when you come to consider the question of the redistribution or the transposition of certain powers from the Centre to the Provinces or "vice versa", you have to come up against enormous difficulties, nevertheless, I admit the possibility of exploration on these lines, and much as I do believe in the Centre remaining the repository of residuary powers, I should not stand in the way of anyone if I could feel assured that a change of the basis of the enumeration of powers is going to be productive of harmony and mutual confidence. In America, however, where the States (corresponding more or less to our Provinces) are supposed to possess all powers which have not been transferred to the Centre, judicial interpretation has, for nearly half a century, tended to strengthen the Centre at the expense of the States. Political thought has also run in that channel, and to-day the strength of America, in its relation to the world, lies in the solidarity of its Centre, and not in the vastness of the powers of its constituent States. In Australia, where also the American model was followed, there has at times been dissatisfaction felt in the States over the imperceptible but steady usurpation of the powers by the Centre. We can profit by the experience of these countries. I do not say that we should slavishly imitate either the American or the Australian or the Canadian model; we must be open-minded enough to adopt such changes as are calculated to produce peace and co-operation in the country. It is obviously impossible for me to go into the details, but I am quite willing to admit the possibility of advance on these lines.

* * * *

I think that if we take a realistic view of the concrete issues which create friction or disharmony between one section of the community and the other, it is possible to provide judicial and executive safeguards for freedom of religion, freedom of development of culture, adequate provision of education of the weaker sections of the community, etc. The whole field is open for investigation, and as one who has for years believed that our uninterrupted progress and development in different departments of life can best be secured by the willing co-operation of the minorities (I hope it is not an offence, political or moral, to use this word), I should be prepared to go much farther than many other people in supporting any scheme which could secure this end, subject of course to one important condition. I should on no account favour any scheme put forward by the Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs or any other class of people, which aims at the fragmentation or splitting of India into parts. Whatever faults you may find with the British, there is no doubt that after Asoka's time, they are the only people who are able to evolve and maintain the geographical and political integrity of India. Even the Empire of Akbar the Great did not comprehend the whole of India. In saying this, I strongly feel that I am not saying one word against the genuine interests of my Muslim fellow-countrymen, for I have always looked upon them as an integral and inseparable part of the population of India, as much entitled as the Hindus to an effective and honourable participation in the Government of India. In many departments of life, their contribution has by no means been negligible. It is unfortunate that under the impulse of present-day controversies, new cries and new slogans have been raised. And I am not at all sure whether many of them fully realise the dangers to which they are exposing themselves by pressing their scheme of the division of India. Hitherto, it was impossible to speak with any degree of definiteness as to what Pakistan meant. At the Madras session, their leader has put it beyond all doubt.

> We want (said he) the establishment of completely independent States in the North-West and Eastern zones of India, with full control finally of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications, Customs, Currency, Exchange, etc. We do not want in any circumstances, a constitution of an All-India character with one Government at the Centre. We will never agree to that.

It hardly occurred to the speaker that there were others, particularly the minorities in these zones, who could say, that they will never agree to it. Are they to be forced? And what is to happen to the very appreciable number of Muslims outside these "independent" States in the North West and Eastern zones of India: Are they to take the apprehended risks of submission to the majority rule of the Hindus, for the sake of Muslim majorities in these two favoured parts of India? I would as much object to dictation on the part of the Congress and the Hindu Sabha or any other body as on the part of the Muslim League. The mere fact that you or I have some complaints against the Congress or any other class of politicians in power, in any particular part of India, cannot justify a demand for the dissection of India. To divide India in this manner would be to divide it into two hostile camps, obstructing each other's progress, intriguing against each other, and possibly warring against each other. Who is going to keep the peace between Muslim India and the rest of India? The British? How can they and why should they when Muslim India wants completely "independent" Muslim States, and similarly the other parts of India are to be equally independent? None can say with certainty what view the British will take of this scheme. Mr. Amery has spoken with a mildness of language which was perhaps dictated by the expediency of the occasion. But one can read in his language an expression of dissent from the practicability of the scheme. For the British generally to agree to it will be, I maintain, an act of black treachery to India. They will unwrite the history of their work in the last 175 years or so.

* * * *

The next point raised by him was that the resolution asked for a complete reconstruction of the Executive Council, converting it into one consisting entirely of Indians drawn from all ranks of public life. Yes, it did ask for that, but if Mr. Amery will remember his own much-advertised offer, it would appear that out of a total strength of eleven members of the Government, he wanted to keep only two officials in addition to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. The difference between his scheme and the scheme of the Bombay Conference thus reduces itself to two or three. One should have expected that he would have pointed out some legal difficulty of an insurmountable character which could not be got over easily by accepting the Bombay scheme whereas it could easily have been got over, by reducing the number of officials in the Executive Council to the extent contemplated by his scheme. He recognises that our recommendation was that while the war was still in progress, the new Council should be responsible to the Crown and not to the Legislature. Mr. Amery says that these recommendations, if accepted, would amount not to a modification of the present form of Government but to supersession by an entirely different type of Government. Let us analyse it closely. Suppose, instead of the seven members of the Viceroy's Executive Council to-day, 3 of whom are Indians and 4 Europeans, all the seven of them are Indians, but all the seven continue to be responsible to the Crown. Could it legitimately be urged by anyone that seven Indians, responsible to the Crown, would make the Government an entirely different 'type' of Government? I maintain, the type would continue to be the same, though the moral effect on the minds of Indians might be different. It would have been more frank on the part of the Secretary of State to say: 'We can't afford to trust a Government composed entirely of Indians, even though they are responsible to the Crown. We must, therefore, have some English officials in the Government.'

* * * *

Then Mr. Amery referred to our demand for an announcement of a definite time-limit within which India is to attain the same measure of freedom as is enjoyed by the Dominions. Yes, the demand was there, and it is gathering force and momentum every day. There is reason to believe that it has received support from some of the highest quarters, but apparently His Majesty's Government are afraid as they do not know what form of society will emerge after the war. Whatever be the form of Society which emerges after the war, the refusal to bind yourself down to a time-limit—not necessarily rigid, but capable of some elasticity in the light of circumstances then existing—cannot enhance the value of the British pledge about Dominion Status. On the contrary, it is likely to discount it a great deal.

The long and the short of it is that all appeals of Mr. Amery, however well-intentioned they may have been, have fallen flat upon this country, except presumably on Mr. Jinnah and his followers and to-day after more than one year of office at Whitehall, he cannot say that he has contributed anything to the solution of the deadlock, the continuance of which the "Times" regrets, or to the promotion of that unity in the achievement of which the Secretary of State, so long as he enjoys and wields the power he does at present, must take his proper share. It is true that in wartime the House of Commons is, from the very necessity of things, bound to be more indulgent to its Minister, but it is also true that that indulgence cannot, without serious risks, be allowed to be used with such little effect.

PROHIBITION IN U. P.

Excise Commissioner's Attack On Congress Govt.'s Policy

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, May 11.

Congress Government's Prohibition policy in U. P. has come under unusual cross-fire in the Excise Administration report of 1939-40 submitted by the Excise Commissioner to the Government.

The Commissioner thinks that the policy had not been a success and hope that during the time of the popular Government people would co-operate with Detective Staff had not realised.

Educative propaganda carried by Congress Government had not met with any "outstanding success" in changing people's outlook or advancing their moral or material welfare.

CALCUTTA, May 10.—Sixteen live and 9 blank rifle cartridges were found by police lying unclaimed in Gully Pil on the Marhatta Ditch Road.—United Press.

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Nizam's Firman Tells

MAJLIS CLARIFIES ATTITUDE

"Will Stand For State's Solidarity: And Hindu-Muslim Unity

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.),
By Mail.

The Firman of His Exalted Highness issued on 3rd May administering a stern warning to Government Servants against taking part in political movements of the State and outside, and announcing that contravention of orders will entail dismissal from service and confiscation of titles had a salutary effect inasmuch that several organisations have held consultations and convened working committee meetings to discuss in detail the implications of the Firman.

The Firman is meant for one and all and hence every community and organisation is taking stock of its past record so that necessary amends may be made for future, if need be.

The Karnatak Conference and the Anjuman Ithehad-ul-Muslimeen have considered the Firman in their respective working committee meetings.

While the details of the Karnatak Conference are not yet available the Anjuman has released a lengthy statement to the local vernacular press recalling its previous activities for maintenance of the solidarity of the State.

ULEMAS' SUPPORT

The statement also mentions that while incorporating in their constitution a new creed after the announcement of constitutional reform, the Anjuman had the support of Ulemas as persons like Moulana Syed Mohamed Badsha Hussaini, Moulana Abdul Qadeer presided over those meetings of the committee.

The statemnet proceeds that when they found the Reforms Committee's recommendation was accepted by the Government with regard to the basic conception of the constitution which mentioned that "His Exalted Highness was the embodiment of peoples' sovereignty" the Majlis took up the question and opposed this conception so that the powers of His Exalted Highness may not be transferred to parties or organisations which were agitating for responsible Government. The statement surveying the existing situation in the State tries to dispel certain misconceptions entertained by certain circles as baseless. In conclusion the statement mentions that the Majlis is always open to compromise and tried for unity among the Hindus and Muslims and even to-day prepared to extend the hand of co-operation.

The statement of the Majlis has been generally well received by certain circles and high hopes are entertained that the talks will be resumed to arrive at a settlement at the earliest.

Hindus Offer Co-operation

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.),
By Mail.

I understand that Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur, President of the Ithehad-ul-Muslimeen has been approached to allow the Hindu spokesmen to release the correspondence that passed between them regarding communal unity in the State.

Pending the reply from the Nawab Sahib, it is said that the Hindu leaders are issuing a statement within a day or two extending their hand for further talks with the Muslims for restoring communal harmony and to work together for the future progress of the State.

However, it is said that Hindu and Nationalist leaders will demand from the Muslims to place their proposals so that talks might be continued on that basis.

PESHAWAR.—Bearing in mind the number of officers and men from the defence services who will be seeing employment in the civil departments after the war and their right of consideration for such employment. the Government of N. W. F. P. are making as few new appointments in services under its control as may be compatible with public interest, states a communique.

SEA POWER: WHAT IT MEANS

(Continued from Page 6)

battles. The heart and core of the battle fleet is the battleship. What is a battleship? Well, it is a vessel into which can be packed the most powerful combination of offensive and defensive weapons. Naturally, what this big battleship looks like depends upon technical conditions at various periods in world history. H.M.S. "Victory" which flew Nelson's flag at Trafalgar was a battleship. So was the "Iron Duke" that flew Jellicoe's flag at Jutland. So is the ship which now flies Cunningham's flag in the Mediterranean.

Around the battleship—which nowadays is an armoured vessel some six to seven hundred feet long, with a speed of 30 knots, armed with nine 14-inch guns and a dozen of more six-inch guns and anti-air-batteries, manned by upwards of a thousand men, and costing, perhaps, £8 millions—is built the battle fleet. This consists of aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers, mine-layers, mine-sweepers, and a host of auxiliary craft such as hospital ships, store ships, fuel ships ammunition ships, and so forth. This battle fleet is the grand orchestra of sea power, and, like an orchestra, it needs a home.

A battle fleet must have a base. A battle fleet without a base is like a woman without her handbag or any of the apparatus for making herself up. Modern fleets are far less able to keep to the seas than were the old wooden ones which in the Napoleonic wars, blockaded the French fleet at Brest and stood between Napoleon and world domination. The modern battle fleet must have a base equipped with dockyard and repair facilities, defended against air and submarine attacks, and secure against other attacks, a base to which it can return and refuel.

★

It is for this reason that land opeations are sometimes concerned chiefly with seizing a base for the use of a fleet; or, as in the case I will now describe, seizing a base that is used by a fleet. The case I have in mind is the fleet base of Alexandria in the Eastern Mediterranean. This is the main base of the British Mediterranean fleet, and if it were to pass out of our possession, the Mediterranean fleet would have no place to go in the Mediterranean, for no place provides comparable facilities. The Germans, knowing this, are attacking from Libya in the hope of capturing Alexandria and so eliminating our sea power from the Eastern and, perhaps, the whole Mediterranean.

Another example of the importance of bases is provided in the case of the ports in South West Eire. In the last War, the Allies had the use of Queenstown, and, indeed, it was from this port that United States' destroyers operated. To-day we have not got that port, and the result is that our naval forces on escort duty in the Atlantic must return as far back as Great Britain to refuel. This means that they are unable to go as far out at sea into the Atlantic as they were able to do in the last War.

Admiral Mahan pointed out in his book, which was written 50 years ago, that if the United States wanted to have the use of seapower in war to protect her interests, she must to something about bases for her navy. And therefore, when the immediate menace is reduced to the United States, the U.S.A. navy requires bases in the Atlantic Ocean. The result has been the arrangement whereby the British Government has leased to the American Government the use of bases in the West Indian colonies. This arrangement has greatly increased the strength of American sea power.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE PROPOSALS MUST BE ACCEPTED

U. P. Liberals Dissatisfied With Amery's Speech

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

A resolution urging His Majesty's Government to make a "clear, unequivocal declaration that they will not entertain any proposal to destroy the territorial integrity and unity of India" was passed at a meeting of the Committee of the U.P. Liberal Association held here with Pandit Hirdaya Nath Kunzru, its chairman, in the chair.

By another resolution, the Committee recorded its profound dissatisfaction and resentment at the speech relating to India by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons.

The Committee maintained that the acceptance of the Bombay Conference proposals was essential "to enable India to help England enthusiastically at this juncture."—A.P.

He Exterminated Entire Enemy Post

SIMLA, May 11.

With machine-gun and grenade a Havildar of the Rajputana Rifles silenced post after post of Italian machine-gunners during our advance south of Sidi Barrani, says a Press Note.

Whenever he saw his comrades of the infantry held up by machine-gun fire, Havildar Ganpat Ram took his gun carrier forward and on several occasions exterminated the entire enemy post. He has been awarded the Indian Order of merit.—A.P.

NAINITAL.—His Excellency and Lady Hallet attended a performance in aid of the War Fund at the Capitol cinema.

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Fraught With Serious Possibilities For India

German Troops Would Have Marched Straight To Quetta Had Not British Govt. Quelled Rebellion, Says Sir S. Ahmad Khan

SIMLA, May 11.

Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, in a statement to the Associated Press on the Iraq situation, said "the situation in Iraq is fraught with serious possibilities for India, and the British Government deserves credit for its prompt action against Rashid Ali who is regarded by all Muslim countries as a usurper. Rashid Ali's coup, it is now perfectly clear, was engineered by Nazi agents and spies and he is a tool in the hands of Hitler's agents in the east. Iraq is wholly the creation of the British Government and of those who have been in touch with the current of events in that country, it is clear that the progress of Iraq during the last 20 years was due in no small degree, to a band of brilliant Englishmen and even women, such as Miss Gertrude Bell, who created a state out of most unpromising material. Without British help, financial, military and industrial, Iraq would have remained in a comparatively rudimentary stage.

REPUDIATED BY ALL.

Rashid Ali has been repudiated by almost every influential element in the Islamic world. His Royal Highness Emir Abdullah, who is the guardian of the Young King of Iraq, has strongly denounced the machinations of Rashid Ali and stated that "under their evil sway the noble land of Iraq has been poisoned by falsehood and lies and has been brought from the blessing of peace to the horrors of war."

His Highness has called upon all sons of Iraq to drive out this "band of traitors and restore to our beloved country true liberty and independence."

The Egyptian people and the Egyptian Press are unanimous in regarding this move of Rashid Ali as inimical to Iraq, and wholly mischievous in its effects on the foreign policy of that country.

Turkey is following the progress of events in Iraq with the keenest interest and the Turkish people have unambiguously declared their strong disapproval of this mad venture. Finally, Iran has made it clear to the usurper that she is utterly opposed to this suicidal policy while Afghanistan is in complete agreement with Turkish policy, on this issue. In fact, all the signatories to the Saadabad Treaty which has linked together all the Muslim countries in Asia are unanimous in their strong disapproval or Rashid Ali's selfish policy. The British Government are therefore perfectly justified in turning out a man who is backed only by an exceedingly small 'clique' of the Iraqians, who has no following in the country as a whole and who has, judged by to-day's cables, decamped from Baghdad.

BR. GOVT.'S OBJECT.

The object of the British Government in sending troops to Iraq is perfectly clear. It is simply and solely to restore the legitimate and constitutional Government in Iraq by acting in a manner that is explicitly and unequivocally prescribed in their treaty with Iraq. Had the British Government hesitated to take such a step with vigour and energy, Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Iran, Egypt and Turkey would have been immediately involved in a conflagration and the German mechanised army would have marched straight to Quetta. It is difficult for us to unravel the tangled skein of Rashid Ali's intrigue, but it is probable that he expected German troops in Syria to help him. The removal of Rashid Ali will not of course remove this danger, but it will most certainly keep the solid belt of Muslim countries stretching from Kabul to Istanbul and Cairo enthusiastically on the side of Britain and will maintain the solidarity of the signatories to the Saadabad Treaty unimpaired. This is not, and cannot by the wildest flight of imagination, be regarded as an attack on a Muslim state. Its object of course, is to preserve a Muslim state, with an important central position, possessing an unrivalled oil field, against the machinations of a set of intriguers who have been repudiated by the Moslem world, and to link it with the rest of the Muslim states in the common fight against Nazism.—A. P.

KING OF ITALY AT TIRANA

LONDON, May 10.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy paid his first visit to Albania, today, according to the Swiss radio He was welcomed in Tirana, the Albanian Capital by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, the Italian Army Chief, General Caballero, and the Albanian Prime Minister. The King flew to Tirana escorted by fighters.—Reuter.

Collecting Funds By 2 Italian 'Relief' Organisations Banned

NEW YORK, May 10.

On the ground that their operations benefit the Italian Government, thus constituting a violation of the Neutrality Law, Mr. Cordell Hull, according to a Washington telegram to the "New York Times," has revoked registrations of two Italian "Relief" organisations and has forbidden them to collect funds in the United States.—Reuter.

VICHY, May 10.

The British Minister in Belgrade Mr. Ronald Campbell arrived in Rome to-day (Saturday) with his suite, says a Rome dispatch. The Italian Government wishes his return to England via Lisbon, travelling through France and Spain.—Reuter.

Military Measures In Dutch Indies

Chief Of Staff Announces Enlargement Of Conscription

BATAVIA, May 10.

The enlargement of conscription for natives in the Dutch East Indies was announced in a speech by the Chief of Staff, Major-General Terporten, to military officers in the War Department at Bandung to-day.

He added that military measures had been accelerated since the outbreak of war by the building of new aerodromes on the coast and in parts of the interior and the dispatch of reinforcements to key points.

The speech was connected with the first anniversary of the invasion of Holland which was marked by ceremonies throughout the country.

At Batavia, bombers and fighters flew over the city as troops marched through the streets lined with cheering crowds to the palace of the Governor-General where a parade was held.

Flowers in memory of the Dutch heroes who died during the German invasion were laid at the bases of specially erected flag poles.—Reuter.

QUEEN WILHELMINA CONFIDENT OF FINAL VICTORY

"Hitler Would Never Succeed In Invading Dutch Spirit"

LONDON, May 10.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FINAL VICTORY AND THANKS TO THE ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES FOR THEIR HELP WERE EXPRESSED BY QUEEN WILHELMINA IN TWO BROADCASTS THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.

Broadcasting first to "compatriots in all parts of the Realm and scattered over all parts of the world" the Queen declared: "At the end of the year of trial the Kingdom stands firm, more United, determined, unanimous and strong. Everyone takes part in the struggle. On one side is an enemy who conflicts with international and national law and the elementary human rights and on the other side is a people silenced but courageous, proud, offering dogged passive resistance.

Queen Wilhelmina assured the people of Holland that a Greater Holland (East and West) was anxious to aid them and ready to sacrifice everything to that end, and that President Roosevelt and the people of the United States would not rest until victory had been won.

DUTCH SPIRIT UNCONQUERABLE.

In the second broadcast Queen Wilhelmina thanked the English speaking peoples for their aid, and said that Hitler had invaded the Dutch territory, but would never succeed in invading the Dutch spirit. "From Curacao to New Guinea the Dutch Empire stands fast. In the occupied territory there is but one conviction resistance must be absolute. No negotiation or compromise is possible with an enemy who has introduced lie as the main instrument of his policy and whose rule depends on the machinations of the secret police."—Reuter.

FIGHTING AGAINST BRUTE FORCE

Cardinal Hinsley On Triple Basis Of Faith, Hope & Charity

LONDON, May 10.

"The moral force of Great Britain and the entire British Commonwealth stands four-square behind our fighting strength in the defence of the liberties of mankind", said Cardinal Hinsley, at a vast sword-of-spirit meeting in London this afternoon. "We have one great purpose in which we are unshaken and undivided against the onslaught of brute force and against all attacks. We will uphold the fundamental principles of personal, national and international freedom to the last. As Christians, we proclaim that the real lasting peace for which we work, fight and suffer, should be founded on the triple basis of Faith, Hope and Charity."

The Archbishop of Canterbury will move the same resolution at a similar meeting to-morrow (Sunday).—Reuter.

BR. FORCES IN PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDAN

Lt.-Gen. M. Wilson Assumes Their Command

JERUSALEM, May 10.

It is officially announced that Lieut-General Maitland Wilson has assumed command of the British forces in Palestine and Transjordan. He commanded the British forces in battles in Libya and Greece.—Reuter.

GAINING VICTORIES IS NOT WINNING WAR

For the first time since the war a military band marched through the streets of London to-day. It was the band of the Royal Netherlands Brigade playing stirring Dutch Martial airs.

Amid the bombed ruins of the ancient Dutch church in Austin Friars in the City of London, Netherlands Ministers and other leaders gathered for solemn commemoration in front of three flags.

The Dutch Prime Minister, Prof. Gerbrandy gave a short patriotic address after which the congregation sang the Dutch and British anthems.

PROF. GERBRANDY'S OUTSPOKENNESS.

Prof. Gerbrandy, in his address declared: "Hitler can rush west, rush south, fly east and march north, but gaining victories is not winning a war. It would not be remarkable to see German pincers at work again—in Spain, and on a gigantic scale in Russia. Leningard and even Moscow are not so far from the German frontier. But the Nazi nihilistic movement will be smashed and the German people made to understand that Europe and the world don't wish to be plunged into war every quarter of a century."—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF NEWSPRINT

Representation To Commerce Member On Proposal To Restrict Imports

NEW DELHI, May 10.

To discuss the situation created by the Government proposal to restrict imports of newsprint a deputation of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society recently waited on Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India. Mr. T. S. Pillai, Deputy Secretary, was also present.

The deputation which consisted of the acting President, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Mr. W. J. B. Walker, of the "Statesman", and Mr. Asu De, Secretary of the Society, drew the Commerce Member's attention to the practical difficulties likely to arise from the procedure proposed to be adopted and alluded to the several representations received from newspapers from all over the country. The deputation suggested alternatives designed to meet the object of Government while at the same time avoiding undue hardship to newspapers.

It was pointed out that the basic period of August 1940 to January 1941 selected by the Government for determining future import quotas might not suit all newspapers and the position was further complicated by the fact that several newspapers had been meeting their requirements by purchases from stock. Attention was also drawn to the alarming rise in the price of newsprint in stock due to the proposed restriction.

The Commerce Member, who gave a patient hearing to the deputation made it clear that there was no intention to bring about any undue curtailment in the normal supply of newsprint, but that for reasons explained it was no longer possible to permit unlimited imports. Ways and means of ensuring the fulfilment of this object were discussed and the Commerce Member promised the Government's sympathetic consideration to the Society's representations.—A. P.

"REBUILDING OF SPAIN"

MADRID, May 11.

There is still no comment on the Governmental changes (in the internal administrative posts) though evening papers like the morning papers give great prominence to the news.

In an article headed: "ourselves and war" the newspaper "Pueblo" says: "Since the conflict started Spain has followed it as one persuaded that her deepest destinies are concerned but also as one who has obtained sufficient maturity to see matters with her own eyes." It adds that while Spain is still resolved to undertake the work of historical aggrandisement the most urgent task that Spaniards, unblinded by such shining missions should set themselves, the task in rebuilding Spain.—Reuter.

Is Britain Winning Battle Of Atlantic "Hands Down"?

Isolationists' Tactful Move: Incomplete Picture Given By Rear-Admiral Vandenberg

WASHINGTON, May 10.

THE FIGURES OF BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES ISSUED IN LONDON EARLY IN THE MORNING WERE NOT RECEIVED IN TIME FOR COMMENT TO-DAY (SATURDAY) BUT THE PUBLICATION HERE UNDER BIG HEADLINES HAS UNDOUBTEDLY MADE A PROFOUND IMPRESSION.

Radio commentators giving the news stressed that the figures have been issued earlier than intended owing to the pressure of American public opinion which thought that information was being withheld.

The figures made public on Wednesday by Senator Vandenberg, suggesting that Britain is winning the battle of the Atlantic "hands down", had been seized on by the Isolationists as "a proof" that further American aid at sea was unnecessary. It is now generally realised that these figures which were supplied to Senator Vandenberg by Rear-Admiral Land gave an incomplete picture. The publication of real losses will undoubtedly have a big effect on Congress.—Reuter.

AMERICAN RED CROSS AID TO BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, May 11.

American Red Cross aid to Britain upto the end of March approached 16 million dollars with several million dollars worth of supplies still awaiting shipment, it is announced to-day.

According to Mr. Norman Davis, the Red Cross Chairman, over 900 consignments have been sent to Britain in 369 ships with the loss of only 11 cargoes. The supplies range from intricate hospital equipment to humble requirements of bombed-out citizens.—Reuter.

FOREIGN SHIPS SEIZED BY U. S.

Placing Of U. S. Marines Possible

WASHINGTON, May 11.

A declaration that it was possible that United States marines or coastguardsmen might be placed as a guard aboard foreign ships seized by the United States and sent into non-war zones under their own flags was made by Admiral Land, Chairman of the Maritime commission, in testimony given before the Senate Commerce Committee which is published to-day (Saturday). Admiral Land stated that some of these foreign ships "may be chartered and used in the blackout area if they run under their own flag."

According to the record of the testimony given before the Committee, Senator Vandenberg asked: "Do you mean that you would have a ship at sea under a foreign flag policed by American marines or sailors?"

Admiral Land replied. "That would be possible."—Reuter.

PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS SERVICE INAUGURATED

SINGAPORE, May 10.

The Pan-American Airways "California Clipper," inaugurating the new San Francisco-Singapore service, arrived here this morning. An R.A.F. escort of five American-made Brewster Buffalo fighters escorted her on the last few miles of the flight.—Reuter.

"Moore's Views Have No Support Of Br. Business Interests"

Bengal Chamber Clears 'Misunderstanding': Support To Viceroy's August 8 Declaration

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The following letter has been addressed to the "Statesman" by the President, Vice-President and several prominent members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

"The India Debate in the House of Commons on the 22nd April last has been followed by a certain amount of controversy in the British press, as to the merits and demerits of the present policy of His Majesty's Government towards India, and the solution of the existing constitutional impasse. To that controversy various contributions, which have been given publicity in India, have been made by Mr. Arthur Moore, the editor of the "Statesman" now in England.

CLEARING 'MISUNDERSTANDING.'

"IN ORDER THAT NO MISUNDERSTANDING MAY EXIST IN THE MIND OF THE PUBLIC IN BRITAIN OR INDIA, WE AS MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DESIRE TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT MR. ARTHUR MOORE'S POLITICAL VIEWS ON THE INDO-BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE, AS EXPRESSED IN RECENT NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, INTERVIEWS, ETC. IN BRITAIN AND INDIA, MUST NOT BE REGARDED AS BEING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRITISH BUSINESS COMMUNITY HERE.

Mr. Moore's position as editor of "The Statesman," and his close identification with Calcutta, may lead the public, in Britain and elsewhere to think that his political views and activities have the support of British business interests here. We wish to place on record that this is not the case, nor do we find ourselves in agreement with the editorial policy of "The Statesman" in this respect.

STANDING BY AUGUST DECLARATION.

"IN OUR CONSIDERED VIEW THE INDIA POLICY OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, AS PROPOUNDED BY THE VICEROY ON AUGUST 8TH 1940, AND IN SUBSEQUENT UTTERANCES BY H. E. AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE OFFERS INDIA THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF SIMULTANEOUSLY ADVANCING HER WAR EFFORT AND HER CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS WITHIN THE EMPIRE."

The signatories to the letter are:—Mr. G. B. Morton, President Mr. R. R. Haddow, Vice-president. Mr N. W. Chisholm, Mr. E. B. Pratt, Mr. H. G Stokes, Mr. J. H. Burder, Mr. A. Duncan and Sir H. H. Burn.—A. P.

4 SUPPORTERS OF DE GAULLE CONDEMNED TO DEATH

Many Get Hard Labour For Long Periods

VICHY, May 10.

Four men, supporters of General de Gaulle, were condemned to death in their absence by the Clermont Ferrand Military Tribunal to-day (Saturday). Twelve were sentenced to hard labour for life, six to 20 years' detention, and 20 years' banishment, 18 to ten years' imprisonment and ten to one year's imprisonment.—Reuter

GEN. BERGERET LEAVES ALGIERS FOR ORAN.

VICHY, May 11.

The French Secretary of State for Air, General Bergeret, arrived by plane at Algiers to-day (Saturday). He was welcomed by General Weygand.

General Bergeret afterwards left for Oran.—Reuter.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

A DANDRUFF REMOVER FOR J. C.

BANANA BOAT MYSTE

AH! A SHIP! MUST WARN OTHERS HELP COMES!
WHERE'S KEENO, CHARLIE!
KEENO HAS JOINED ANCESTORS! FIRE FAST—SHIP COMES TO REMOVE US FROM THIS ISLAND!
LATER
HALF-DOZEN OF YOU MEN GO TO THE RIGHT AND OUTFLANK THEM!
OI! IF I HAD SOME HAIR YET, A CENTER PART THAT BULLET WOULD HAVE GIVEN ME!
THAT WAS CLOSE! WE'D BETTER TAKE COVER UNTIL THE FLANKING PARTY OPENS UP!
1-10
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